THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 109

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

English East Coast Raided; General Price Freezing? Winthrop Bus Strike Ends

The World's Day—April 3, 1942

The War: Germans Bomb East Coast of England

In the air: Nazi raiders carried out the heaviest raid in months, causing heavy damage on the English east coast. RAF bombers returned to bomb the Matford plant near Paris. [Page 6.]

Skagerrak: Some of the 11 British-chartered Norwegian ships which attempted escape from Sweden to Britain may have slipped through the Nazi blockade, it was officially announced in London.

Naval: Germany claimed its navy sank 36 Allied naval craft and damaged 37 others during February and March. [Page 7.]

Russia: Tank battle of major proportions was reported to have developed on the Leningrad Front. Russians claimed 25,000 Germans had been killed in 13 days of fighting around city. [Page 8.]

Burma: British troops withdrew from Prome, 130 miles northwest of Rangoon, in face of a Japanese advance, while the Chinese had withdrawn to 15 miles north of Toungoo.

At Sea: Torpedoing of two medium-sized United States merchant vessels in the Caribbean Sea some weeks ago and the recent shelling and sinking of a small tug and two barges off the Atlantic Coast were announced by the Navy. Havana sources said a fourth U. S. ship had been sunk north of Cuba.

Consumer News: Wide Price Freezing Considered

Freezing of prices on all consumer goods on which ceilings have not been placed is under consideration by high officials of the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board, the Associated Press reported.

Bicycles for adults were frozen by the War Production Board because of a run on stocks; henceforth they will be rationed. [Page 3.]

New England: Bus Strikers Get Raise

The 24-hour strike of Winthrop bus drivers employed by Rapid Transit, Inc., came to an end at 2:20 p. m. today, with drivers granted a pay raise. [Page 5.]

The Massachusetts Supreme Court, on petition of two Quincy taxpayers, ruled that tax abatement records are open to public inspection. [Page 5.]

Five Army fliers were believed killed in crash of a medium bomber near West Greenwich, R. I. [Page 5.]

Washington: Standard Waited for Blacklist

Until the State Department placed Axis airlines in South America on its blacklist, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey refused to stop selling aviation gasoline to these interests, but thereafter cooperated wholeheartedly, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, testified before a Senate Committee. [Page 3.]

Proposing criminal penalties for "oppressive labor practices," Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin introduced a bill for this purpose, asserting that labor needs to be assured that the war emergency will not be used to deprive it of its rights. [Page 18.]

A Columbia University professor, Carlton J. H. Hayes, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Spain, succeeding Alexander Weddell, who has retired.

In Europe: 'Fifth Columnists' Blamed at Trial

Edouard Daladier, former French Premier before the Riom war guilt trial, blamed "fifth columnists" for having brought about a deleterious atmosphere in France. [Page 8.]

War risk insurance rates for shipping were sharply increased by London underwriters.

Pierre Laval has been refused a place in the Vichy Cabinet after talks with Marshal Philippe Pétain, diplomatic sources in Bern heard. [Pages 1 and 8.]

Americas: No Change Expected in Chile's Policy

No immediate change in Chile's foreign policy was foreseen at Santiago following an inaugural address by President Rios. Chile and Argentina remain the only Latin American nations still maintaining relations with the Axis. [Page 18.]

Puerto Rico would return to the United States Treasury all internal revenues as a war contribution under a measure now before the Legislature. Revenues diverted to the Puerto Rican Treasury by law in 1941 exceeded $5,500,000.

National: Fire in New Jersey Powder Plant

Fire broke out in a dynamite house at the Hercules Powder Plant, Kenvil, N. J.,—scene of an explosion in 1940—but was brought under control.

Nearly 300 Japanese have been discharged in California from State positions in which many had access to confidential information of military value, State officials disclosed.

New Zealand: Hurley Takes Up New Duties

Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley formally assumed office as United States Minister to New Zealand, and conferred with the Dominion War Cabinet as one of his first acts.

Wanted: Name From Public for Present War; Send Your Choice to the White House

PATERSON, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Abe J. Greene, Associate Editor of the Paterson Evening News, said today he had suggested in a wire to President Roosevelt that the present conflict be given the name "Liberty War."

"It's short and it tells the story," said Mr. Greene.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Roosevelt asked the public today to supply a name for the present war.

Because of constant reference in official correspondence, he told his press conference, several Federal agencies have asked for a concise, descriptive term.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was not satisfied with "Second World War" or "World War II," and urged the public to submit ideas. Particularly he would like to get a label that would express pithily the conception of a struggle to preserve the democracies and small peoples of the world.

A reporter reminded Mr. Roosevelt that most wars are not finally named till historians get busy on them, like the "Seven Years War," the "Thirty Years War," the "Hundred Years War."

Mr. Roosevelt ruefully remarked that the correspondent seemed "cheerful" with his list of long-lasting wars.

He agreed, however, that the North, in the early days of the Civil War, referred to the conflict as the "War of the Rebellion." This phrase was soon abandoned, he added.

A correspondent recalled that in the American War of Independence, a reference to "The Revolution" invariably meant the British war of 1688.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | FAIR | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

10,000 Loaf In Fall River Mill Strike

With 10 plants shut down, and 9 others on part time, it is greatest tieup in the country.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 3—The textile strike, making 10,000 idle here, stood out today as the biggest tieup in the country.

The stoppage was so defined by labor authorities at Washington.

Despite the cut in war cloth production, the Federal Government appeared intent upon settling the inter-union conflict by negotiation.

By today, the craftsmen, who walked out in protest against their unions being eliminated by a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board, had quit all the mills. Ten were actually closed, and the remaining nine with 3,000 to 4,000 workers were struggling along at perhaps 25 per cent production.

By Monday or Tuesday, if the conferences renewed here today do not evolve a settlement, all the 19 mills in which the 1,500 key craftsmen are employed, were expected to be down.

No Sudden Solution Seen

Chance of the War Labor Board suddenly producing a "rabbit" by way of solution of this unusual jurisdictional deadlock seemed slim.

It has not been indicated what steps the War Labor Board might take if the walkout proved insoluble by conference. The Board has made no threats.

There is just one other instance in which a labor union has refused to accept an order of the Federal Government to return to work. That came in the strike at the North American Aviation Corporation of California in 1941.

That strike was analyzed by the Government as Communist-inspired, and President Roosevelt sent in troops. However, in a dispute between rival labor unions, no such drastic remedy is likely.

Original Question Answered

The single gleam of adjustment today pointed in the direction of a reopening of the issue by the National Labor Relations Board. There still seemed a possibility of a craft appeal for a rehearing of the Board's decision against the craft unions and in favor of the competing industrial textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A rehearing would give the craft unions the opportunity of oral argument, which they were denied previously. Rehearings have been granted, and the craft unions here obtained one last week, only to forfeit it the next day by not entirely calling off their walkout.

Chiang Urges India to Accept Accord; Allied Unity Pressing Need in Far East; Maine Yard Speeds Ships for Britain

Todd-Bath evolving new quirks in art of boat-building as work is rushed.

The Maritime Commission had by today completed the awarding of contracts for the Nation's greatest shipbuilding program—2,300 freighters and tankers of 23,000,000 deadweight tons in two years.

Simultaneously a Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee demanded that experimentation with the controversial and revolutionary-designed cargo ship of the sea otter type be continued, after testimony convinced members that official hostility in certain quarters had prevented a fair trial of this type of vessel. [Details Page 18.]

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 3—So much has been said on this side of the water, and said in figures so big they are reminiscent of a typewriter picture of Cunningham's Comet, about the immensity of aid that is in prospect for England, that it can be understood if the London press occasionally suggests it would prefer to see more iron and steel, less verbiage.

Yet here on this little nub of land that nudges into Casco Bay is one vivid example of a promise made, and a promise being kept. It is a story that must bring reassurance to every Briton, and a thrill of pride to every American heart. For here—as this writer can personally testify — where only last spring there was scarcely more than a hole in the mud, there are today seven big 7,150 gross ton freighters under construction, with four additional ones already fabricated and in the fitting-out dock for finishing touches.

When the new Todd-Bath yard is really rolling, and it won't be long now, it is expected that a new ship will be pushed out into the Atlantic Ocean every 12 days. Before this year is completed, Todd-Bath has promised to deliver 30 of these good sized, sturdy bundle carriers to the British Government. No one around Todd-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

All cargo ship contracts let for President's 1942-43 goal: Page 18.

Associated Press

On the Shipping Line for Democracy

"Somewhere in the United States" nine spic and span new ships lie at this fitting-out dock, nearly ready for sea. Like many other new ships the United States is building, their job will be to keep United Nations supply lines open to many parts of the world. Striped "drums" on the stern of each ship are gun emplacements for fighting airplanes and submarines.

Roosevelt's envoy in New Delhi as Cripps and Wavell confer on defense issue.

NEW DELHI, India, April 3 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reported today to have intervened in British-Indian negotiations, urging acceptance of Britain's proposal of postwar dominion status for India.

At the same time Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War who holds the rank of Minister as President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, arrived here.

The Chinese leader was said to have conveyed his views through a special messenger to Jawaharlal Nehru, a former President of the All-India Congress Party and a key leader in Indian politics.

The contents of the message were not disclosed. Whether General Chiang had committed himself on the specific point at special issue—Britain's proposal that it retain responsibility for Indian defense—was not known.

His Previous Appeal

The General on his February visit with Indian leaders expressed hope that "the people of China and their brethren people of India . . . give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the joint declaration of the 26 United Nations and ally themselves with the antiaggression front."

He voiced hope and belief then that Britain, "without waiting for any demand on the part of the Indian people, will as speedily as possible give them real political power . . . which will redound to the credit of the British Empire."

The Congress Party's Working Committee, which replied to the British proposals yesterday with detailed objections, met for an hour and a half today and adjourned until tomorrow. The Party President, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, said no release time had been fixed for the resolution of reply already handed to Britain's envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Wavell and Cripps Confer

Some quarters suggested that publication would be delayed until the President has conferred with the British Commander for India, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, and until Sir Stafford had time to communicate the answer to the London War Cabinet and receive a reply. General Wavell and Sir Stafford conferred at noon today.

Sir Stafford, who was to have departed Monday, leaving the plan on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, has postponed his going, leaving the way open for further negotiation with the Congress and the chief minority political organization, the All-India Moslem League.

Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, and other members of the League's Working Committee, met at Allahabad today to draft their reply to the plan.

Meanwhile leaders of India's 43,000,000 "Untouchables" have announced their opposition to the British proposals for settlement of the Indian independence issue.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and M. C. Raja, spokesmen for the "Untouchables," were quoted as saying that the proposals "are calculated to do great harm to the depressed classes and are sure to place them under an unmitigated system of Hindu rule."

"Such a catastrophe," they added, "will be resisted by all means at our command."

British Forces Withdraw in Burma; Allied Stand Encourages Australia

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Evidence that the Allied command under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking and the Allied headquarters under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in India are far from effecting close articulation with each other comes in contradictory reports issued by the two centers.

Yesterday Chungking announced the landing of a sizable Japanese force at Akyab on the Burma coast in the rear of the British Imperial forces at Prome. Today General Wavell's headquarters at New Delhi denied the report, stating it was in communication with Akyab. Chungking, however, holds to its report, which it says comes from high American military intelligence sources.

Again, yesterday Chungking announced that the American General Stilwell, under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's orders in Chungking, was serving under the British General Alexander's command in Burma. This report likewise has been denied by the British authorities, who state that General Stilwell's command in Burma is entirely independent of General Alexander's.

As to the fighting in Burma, the British announce withdrawal of their troops from Prome, which is 130 miles northwest of Rangoon and less than 100 miles from the oilfields of Yenangyaung to the north, in face of heavy Japanese attacks.

To the east, the Chinese defending the road to Mandalay around Toungoo had retreated to a point 15 miles north of that town. Allied fortunes in Burma appear to depend considerably on the result of the Cripps mission to India.

Meanwhile, little fighting was in progress from Australia, where it was reported that Dutch forces were still putting up a stout resistance in Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.

In the Philippines, two strong attacks by Japanese within 24 hours, as reported yesterday, and repeated air raids on coastal installations, kept General Wainwright's men on the alert for a major offensive.

Burma:

The British announced today that they had been forced to fall back to "fresh covering positions" north

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Report on Australia Cheering to Senators

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 3

Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, said that on the basis of information given the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday by Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Hart he was encouraged to believe that the United Nations forces were sufficiently strong to hold Australia as a base for future offensive action.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 3—Reports of large Japanese forces poised at Java and Singapore for attack notwithstanding, the situation here looks better today than at any time since the Japanese southward offensive began.

Not that the Australians are indulging in wishful thinking. They are going on the assumption that the Japanese may force a landing at any moment.

News that a Japanese expeditionary force has landed on the faraway Burma coast does not lead to any false sense of security.

Nevertheless, it is nearly four weeks since the fall of Java and the only significant enemy move in this direction since has been the landings on New Guinea, where no headway has been made. The Allied air forces have been able to severely harass the main Japanese concentration points at Koepang on Timor, at Rabaul on New Britain and at various points on New Guinea.

Next Move Uncertain

Whether this hammering at the present rate can prevent concentrations, necessarily precluding any invasion attempt, cannot yet be determined. It is a reasonable

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

President in Thoughtful Mood Reads a 'Holy Week Message'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Good Friday came to Washington this year with only a few white traces remaining, here and there, of the biggest blizzard of the winter, last Sunday.

But it left the memory of a brief comment made by President Roosevelt at his Tuesday press conference in connection with the Easter season.

An unusual hush enveloped the President's circular study as the reporters came in. Mr. Roosevelt's face, which sets the mood for the interview, was grave and thoughtful and he did not volunteer the customary gleeful pleasantries. Outside the big French windows, the sentry with steel helmet tramped through the melting snow, through which peeped green leaves and the first blossoms of spring.

Without waiting for questions, Mr. Roosevelt quietly told the correspondents he would read from a personal letter just received. Those near him saw that he had underscored certain lines. He thereupon read aloud his "Holy Week message" to the American people, from an undisclosed correspondent saying in part, that "most Americans see in calvary's cross the eternal symbol that light will conquer darkness, truth prove stronger than error, and life greater than death."

At the end, he quietly put back the letter, with evidences of considerable feeling. Some of the correspondents from where they were standing could see the blossoms of spring forsythia, yellow as butter, peeping out through the drifts of snow.

Most American Presidents, weighed down by the responsibilities of office, have given evidence of reliance on some inner faith. This has been particularly true in wartime. There has been an Anglo-Saxon restraint in such matters however which, by contrast, made Kaiser Wilhelm's frequent patronizing reference to "Gott" in the first World War seem like vulgar familiarity.

Once a year President Roosevelt attends St. John's (Episcopal) Church here, on the anniversary of his inauguration, accompanied by members of his official family. Otherwise, he rarely goes to church in Washington. This is partly because of the effort and inconvenience he experiences in moving freely about the Capital. He is a vestryman of the Hyde Park church.

Because of his background and upbringing, friends say, the idea of parading his inner feelings on the matter of religion is particularly distasteful. However, occasional incidents, like the slow, solemn reading of this year's "holy week message" to a group of half-wondering reporters reveal an underlying attitude of strong feeling not generally associated with Mr. Roosevelt. Yet a man who has met a crushing physical infirmity without acknowledging defeat, and overcome it, has need of reservoirs of inner faith which, many believe, is actually one of the President's strongest characteristics.

Laval Fails to Regain Post In Pétain Cabinet at Vichy

BERN, Switzerland, April 3 (AP)—Marshal Pétain declined yesterday to take Pierre Laval back into his Cabinet after talking to his former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier in Vichy, foreign diplomatic sources said today.

A dispatch from Vichy said the French Cabinet heard a first-hand report from Air Minister Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret on his inspection of African air bases today, but failed to take action on Axis-sponsored proposals that Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier, return to an official position. Thus it appeared that for the time being Marshal Pétain had avoided another step in the direction of collaboration with Germany—a policy championed by M. Laval.

German sources in Vichy were reported only "normally interested" in M. Laval's failure. Meanwhile, M. Laval was lunching with the German Consul General, Krug von Nidda, and the Spanish Ambassador, José Lequerica, at Clermont-Ferrand, near Vichy.

The suggestion that M. Laval might be returned to the Vichy Cabinet was advanced first by Axis sources some days ago when it was disclosed that he had been in conference with Marshal Pétain.

The secrecy surrounding a series of conferences between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval was dispelled partially today by an official announcement at Vichy indicating they had been reviewing the question of collaboration with Germany.

It was written by M. Laval and issued last night with the approval of the Vichy Information Secretariat. It said:

"As initiator of the Montoire policy (when Marshal Pétain met Adolf Hitler for his first collaboration talk), and considering that the external situation of France is daily growing worse, I thought it my duty to have an interview with Marshal Pétain.

"Conversations have taken place between the Chief of State and myself. They ended today with the last interview at Pavillon Sévigné."

British alarms over Vichy eased by U. S. diplomacy: Page 8.

India's Demands

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 3—India has no desire to interfere with the supreme command of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell in demanding control of its own defense, declared Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leading Indian moderate in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sir Tej, who had joined with other moderates in issuing a strong warning to Indians that failure of the Cripps mission would be a tragedy for the nation, said that so far as actual warfare, strategy or operational activities were concerned, there was no intention of India's wishing to have the final say.

But if the support of the ordinary citizen is required to meet Japanese aggression, or if the youth of the country are to be asked to face the enemy, he went on, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an Indian Defense Minister who can make an inspiring appeal and rouse their enthusiasm.

"In my opinion," he said, "it is possible to define the spheres of

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Chinese feel India should accept: Page 6.

The R.A.A.F. Turns From Bombs to Bonnets

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—"Do you think she'll like this one?"

"Naow, too flappy."

"Well, she'll surely like this one."

Thus, with much consideration, five sergeants of the Royal Australian Air Force spent an hour of their precious leave in New York yesterday.

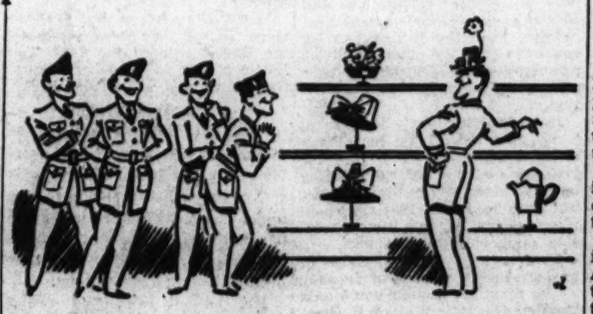
The scene was a hat shop. They were picking out hats for Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of the General.

Selecting three bonnets at last, Sergeant Micky Gisz explained they were sending the hats as "a small gesture to show our appreciation of the great job General MacArthur is doing for our two countries, Australia and America."

The five found what they were looking for in the fashionable retail shops in Fifth Avenue and the "Fifties." They admitted that they were "pretty sore" over reports of American soldiers winning Australian girls and voiced determination to show that Australians were not behind in gallantry.

The selection of the hats for Mrs. MacArthur was a problem for these fighting men. The chapeaux they saw were of the Easter variety, but these were ruled out, since it will be winter by the time those purchased reach Australia. Also Mrs. MacArthur doesn't want a flapper's hat because "she is the type that should have something dignified," according to Sergeant David White of Melbourne.

"And something becoming to the dignity of her position," added Sergeant Gisz.



By a Staff Artist

'Wouldn't This Tickle Mrs. MacArthur?'

Army Says New England Beaches Are to Carry On as Usual This Summer

Business Told Not to Build Bombproofs

Massachusetts small businessmen were advised today against building special air-raid shelters, by Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham, in a list of instructions for medium and small mercantile establishments.

"Don't build shelters — find them," General Needham urged. "Nothing protects against a direct hit; take that for granted and merely guard against bomb splinters."

The General, head of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, asked shopkeepers to "be practical, thrifty, and resourceful, but effective."

Rules established by the Protection Division include:

Post readable signs in prominent places giving the location of your air-raid shelter or refuge room, and organize a working force in proportion to the size of the establishment. An air-raid precaution organization is not much needed in a store of 10 clerks or less.

Except for spotters and incendiary bomb fighters, all persons in medium or small mercantile establishments should seek air-raid shelter at once on hearing the public alarm signal. Air-raid shelters or refuge rooms should be arranged for in advance.

Window displays should be held to a minimum because such displays aid the rapid spread of fire, and packing litter and general refuse should be cleaned out daily.

Some one should be responsible always for keeping aisles, stairways, and exits open and free from merchandise. Where revolving doors are used, it is best to collapse them before numerous people start to use them.

The small merchant should have enough first-aid equipment on the premises to serve a minimum of five people.

Today, Civilian Defense officials of Region 5, which includes Metropolitan Boston, began a survey in the 49 cities and towns to determine the effectiveness of mobilization of air-raid wardens and other air-raid precaution services by telephone. Not convinced that telephone mobilization is swift enough in an emergency, Region 5 officials are sending questionnaires to local defense committees to determine their experience.

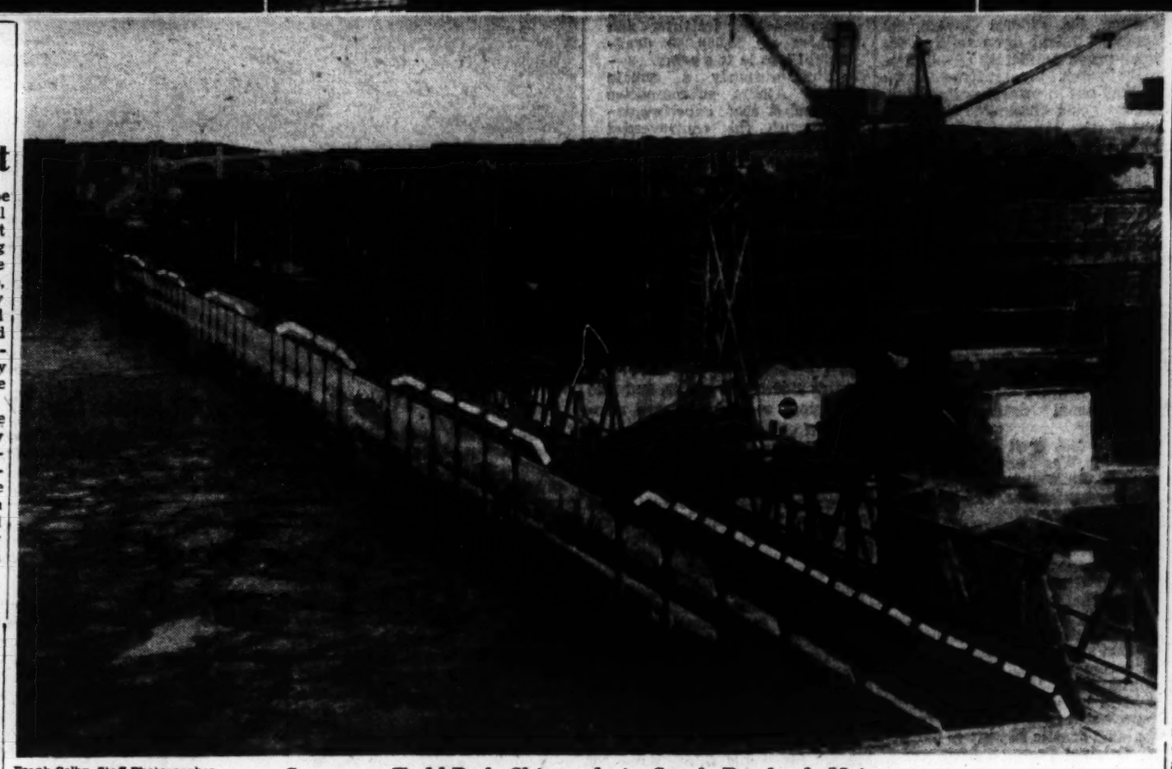
These officials are considering whether audible signals, sounded on fire whistles, or some other signal not now used to announce an air raid, may be more efficient for mobilization. It is understood that general use of an audible signal will require approval by the United States Army.

New Haven Plans Extra Trains, Cars

A score of extra trains, including extra sections of regular trains, will be operated by the New Haven Railroad over Easter week end to accommodate an anticipated increase in Shore Line travel between Boston, New York and Washington.

Among trains scheduled to operate extra sections are the Colonial, Patriot, Puritan, Yankee Clipper, Federal, Gilt Edge, Bostonian and Shoreliner.

Heavy travel is expected on the round-trip excursion train to New York, leaving South Station, Boston, 12:00 midnight Saturday, and due back Boston early Monday morning in plenty of time for travelers to reach work and school.



Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Scenes at Todd-Bath Shipyards in South Portland, Maine

Upper left: Units are put together upside down, so men can work on them quickly and efficiently. Completed sections are then lowered to hulls in the basins by giant cranes.

Upper center: Some of the men responsible for the Todd-Bath project. Standing, left to right: H. B. McClellon, General Manager; T. R. Allen, Vice-President in charge of production; Arthur Sewell, Acting President; Archibald M. Main, Vice-President and one of the designing engineers of the plant. Seated: J. S. Ormiston, principal surveyor for Lloyd's of London, and representative of the British Purchasing Mission in the Todd-Bath plant.

Upper right: Stern section of freighter as it is attached to the stern plate at the Todd-Bath Yards.

Below: Freighters at the Todd-Bath shipyards are built in giant basins, or drydocks, and are launched simply by admitting sea water. This eliminates declivity compensation in building and, together with assembly line methods, paves the way for possible new world's records in speedy ship construction.

Shoes Enough For Civilians Are Forecast

Declaring that there will be ample shoes this year for all civilian needs, despite the fact that the Army and Navy's shoe-buying program will be expanded three or four-fold over a year ago, Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, today added that the 1941 production of 500,000,000 pairs of shoes was nearly 100,000,000 pairs in excess of the 1940 total.

"Men in the ranks will have the best footwear of any soldiers of any country in the world," he continued. "The Government is taking only the best grades of sole and upper leather which are on the market. The same grades and weights have been used for many years only in very best civilian footwear," he said.

"Latest figures from tanners' sources indicate that there is a six to seven months' supply of hides and leather in plants and in process, this being up to the average of 1939-41," he added. "Except in isolated leather items, this supply should prove ample for all military and civilian shoe production needs for the balance of this year, with production rates expected to decline moderately in the final six months."

Pleasure Craft Are Restricted In New London

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 3 (AP)—All pleasure craft, including canoes and row boats, have been restricted from operating in the Thames River, New London harbor and an area immediately outside the harbor, the Office of the Captain of the Port announced today.

Owners of craft now in the restricted area will be given one way permits to other mooring spots.

Annually, at the time of the Yale-Harvard boat race, the Thames River has provided anchorage for a large flotilla of luxury yachts. This year the race will be held on the Housatonic River at Derby.

Commercial craft will still be able to operate here, but must have clearance papers to enter or leave the restricted area.

Other regulations provide that no one may be aboard any vessel or walk along any dock, pier or shore without a Coast Guard identification card. This applies to persons swimming from a dock or pier not commonly used as a bathing spot, but persons at "recognized" beaches will not need cards.

Maine Yard Speeds Ships for Britain

Continued from Page 1

Bath, or indeed the Maine Coast, has any doubt now but that the promise will be kept. They have already seen too much to have many doubts left.

But that is only half the story. When the annals of World War Two are compiled, it may be that a special chapter will be devoted to this Todd-Bath shipyard. For a lot of old ideas in shipbuilding have been applied in new ways to make this model plant probably as near an approach to an engineered assembly line for standardized ships as the world of boat building has yet seen.

So far as construction is concerned, the central fact about the yard is that the ships are not built on the conventional ship ways and then launched by sliding into the water. Instead, they are built in giant basins, or drydocks, and "launched" merely by admitting sea water until the level is equal with the Atlantic. Then, large cranes lift the big steel end gates and the new ship is simply pushed to the fitting-out dock. The gates are lowered, the basin is pumped out, a new keel goes down, and so it runs.

This procedure not only eliminates the expensive, somewhat hazardous, and always inconvenient job of launching from ways, it also obviates that old bugbear of boat builders, declivity compensation. A boat on ways is a boat on an angle. That angle has to be figured in every part that is welded, riveted, or nailed into the boat. It requires calculations and special gauges. It leaves most boat builders with the feeling one leg is shorter than the other. Declivity compensation is definitely a time and money factor in boat construction.

Now, building boats in a basin is no new idea. They have been doing it in Boston Navy Yard for years, a new $10,000,000 building basin is under way in Philadelphia, but here in South Portland, boat men believe, is the first wholesale application of the idea.

This is true partly because of geology, mostly because of a dream.

The dreamer, though you would hardly guess it, is William S. Newell, head of the Bath Iron Works, famed home of stanch ships. One Sunday afternoon during the first World War he was strolling along the Eastern Promenade across the bay in Portland. His boat-building eyes fell on the shelf along the shore here in South Portland where wooden fishing boats were built. He noticed how gently the shelf sloped into the 17-foot tidal water, and it idly occurred to him that simply by scooping out some dirt and fixing a coffer dam, or some such arrangement, a basin could be economically built.

That was all, except that sometimes in the 20 long winters that followed, Mr. Newell and Archibald M. Main, a Scotty from Clydeside, who is Bath's Vice-President, would sit in the office just after a launching at Bath—some launching such as the time the destroyer lurched the wrong way and nearly took down the big Carlton bridge—and Bill, or "Pete" as they call him down Maine would remark on the advantages of building in a basin, and Mr. Archibald would agree, and Mr. Newell would think for a moment of this South Portland site.

Then, in 1938 a New York firm of naval architects, Gibbs and Cox, remarked to Mr. Newell it was too bad Bath didn't have facilities sufficiently large to undertake a battleship. The Russians wanted one a superdreadnought about twice as big as anything then planned for the American Navy, an 80,000 tonner with 18-inch guns. Mr. Newell thought of South Portland, hurried to get an option on the ground, and got in touch with the Russians.

Negotiations began, but dragged along. Before they were concluded the British entered the field. The Battle of the Atlantic had begun, Britain wanted ships, and badly.

Plain Janes Wanted

Specifically, Britain wanted 60 of these "Plain Janes," big, comfortable cargo boats; Scotch boilers, hardy reliable steam raising units. The British were willing to pay cost plus (estimated at $1,500,000 apiece) for them, and they needed them in a great hurry.

Mr. Newell said, "I'd rather sweat now than bleed later," and took the contract. He had a financial arrangement with the Todd Shipyards Corporation, notable chiefly as a repair concern. The arrangement was for Britain to put up necessary capital for two shipyards, one on the Pacific Coast and this one in South Portland. Each was to turn out 30 ships, the management of this South Portland plant to be supplied from the Bath organization.

The contract with the British Purchasing Commission was signed late in the evening of Dec. 20, 1940. The Sanders Engineering Company of Portland had machinery on location at dawn the 21st. Dirt was moved at the rate of 7,000 yards a day, and as the big hole was scooped out, men hurried concrete forms into place and poured 50,000 cubic yards into side wall and floor forms. The result was that by mid-summer there were three big basins all poured. One of these basins was large enough to hold three of the 416-foot-long, 57-foot-beam British Plain Janes, and the other two basins could accommodate two ships each.

These basins were augmented by a streamlined assembly plant that drew upon the best knowledge of Britain and America. For, on the first boat after the signing of the contract, came J. S. Ormiston, a Lloyds man and representative on the spot for the British Purchasing mission, and with him, or soon after, came a crew of Lloyds surveyors, H. R. Gibbs, A. C. Hunter, C. MacPherson, and A. C. Haskell. Britain might be in a hurry, but she would sacrifice none of her conservatism when it came to building a boat properly.

Plans Formulated

Mr. Newell and Mr. Main sat with the architects and laid out their collective idea of what a dream plant should really be while Mr. Ormiston collaborated from the British mission's viewpoint. They had the advantage of starting from scratch, for most shipyards just grow, a shed here, a warehouse there, a cohesive plan is seldom found.

But here, with only one type of vessel to consider, everything could be plotted with logic, from the storage yard near the railway spur, to the warehouse, to the plate yard, to the cranes that can carry 50 tons so big parts can be welded conveniently on the ground and swung into place on the ship with ease, to the great, unobstructed, light and airy lofts where designing and pattern making is done, to furnaces where I bars and plates can be quickly formed, to the Travograph that slices out four identical plates at once with blazing torches, to every nook and cranny of the plant could this logic and simplicity be applied.

This was a prodigious labor, but hardly more so than the recruiting of shipbuilders to man the equipment. This plant had to enter a market already combed over by others. But today there are at least 10,000 men here many of them doing skilled work.

You wonder about this for a while until part of the answer comes to you in the foundry. You notice that a row of men are handling those big sledge hammers with a special ease, a sort of rhythmic swing. It is reminiscent of something, but you don't exactly know what until you happen to see the toe of a woodsman's pac boot sticking out from the bottom of his overalls. Then it dawns on you. You see heavy woolen, plaid shirts on several men, and the heavy suspenders and belts of lumberjacks. These are men from the forests, the great Maine woods, lured in by wages that must equal in the course of a year what many of them could hardly have expected to earn in any two years in the woods. Todd-Bath now has 8,000 men working at a weekly payroll of some $400,000, or $50 a week a man, on the average.

School Opened

The secret of the skill of these woodsmen and other nonshipbuilders in the plant stems from the fact that they opened a school right on the ground and taught the boys how to wield hammers, welding torches, air chippers and all the other tools of a shipyard.

Planning a big shipyard, building it, equipping it, manning it are not the work of a day, yet last Dec. 20, one year to a day after the contract was signed, two brand new ships, the Ocean Freedom and the Ocean Liberty, were slid out of one of the basins and pushed over to the fitting-out dock.

Todd-Bath is working two shifts a day now. A few weeks from now, when more men are trained, and when the weather moderates a little more, there will be three shifts and it is then that the whole streamlined efficiency of the plant will really show what it can do. It is then that they expect to push out a new ship every 12 days, certainly some sort of a record.

The British order has already shown the correctness of Mr. Newell's dream. Already, he has enlarged his scheme to include another shipyard adjacent to Todd-Bath. It has been given the name South Portland Shipbuilding Co., and is now at work on 24 Liberty Freighters for the U. S. Maritime Commission. Next year, when the British order is completed, it is likely that the two yards will join in turning out 60 of the big Maritime Commission ships. With plants and crew in seasoned order, we may have some new world records in speed established

'El' Bicycle Rack to Test Riding Habits

The Boston Elevated Railway moved today to co-operate with adult bicyclists.

To test whether they will ride to an outlying terminal station, park their bicycles without charge, and ride the rest of the way in town via the "El," Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Railway, announced that the trustees of the road have authorized construction of a rack with a capacity of 50 bicycles at the Mattapan parking area, directly adjacent to the walk leading to the station platform.

If the test is successful, he said, the capacity of the rack, which will be ready late this month, will be increased and racks also may be located at other residential points on the system.

Meantime, Massachusetts rationing officials were today preparing to handle rationing of bicycles as soon as Washington plans are formulated.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Board, today said that although the War Production Board has issued a "freezing" order on sales and transfer of new adult bicycles, it may be sometime before actual rationing begins. At the same time he stated that his organization is ready to handle this new rationing problem as soon as Washington issues orders.

At the same time, Massachusetts automobile owners were given the first official word as to how good their tires must be to pass the official inspection ordered this month.

Frank A Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issued a regulation stating:

"Under authority granted by Executive Order of the Governor of the Commonwealth, every motor vehicle submitted for inspection during the months of April and October of each year, as required by rules and regulations of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, shall be inspected to determine whether it is equipped with tires in such condition as to permit the safe operation of such vehicle or trailer.

"No tire shall be so determined if it is worn through the breaker strip or if the tread or sidewall discloses any cut or abrasion which penetrates through the fabric except on dual wheels."

This regulation was approved yesterday by the State Public Works Commission.

Mr. Goodwin today warned that although car owners have the entire month of April in which to get an official inspection sticker, Registry inspectors will begin to halt stickerless cars on April 15 or 16. Those cars found with bad equipment will be taken off the road for three to seven days, or until their equipment is in perfect condition. Drivers of cars with equipment not quite up to par will be ordered to have adjustments made immediately.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight, but with the temperature remaining well above freezing. Gentle winds.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Cooler tonight. Showers in the southeast portions.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:32 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Saturday, 1:51 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:40.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture at the Boston Public Library, Third in a series of eight on "The Road to Courage: Sources of Morale in Man and Nations." These lectures, delivered by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes, are under the auspices of the Lowell Institute and are open free to the public at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "The Karolik Collection" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 o'clock.

Free motion pictures at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, "Alive in the Deep," a sound film, will be shown 10 and 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Amusement Timetable: Page 14

Western Bay State's Maple Runs One of Best

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 3 (AP)—Owners of maple sugar trees in this area today reported one of the best runs of sap in recent years. Sugar houses are working night and day, and in many localities whole families are on a 24-hour schedule turning sap into sirup and sugar.

Naval Areas On Coast May Be Restricted

War Activities in New England

No New England Beach Ban — New England beach resorts and coastal summer colonies may operate as usual this year, headquarters of the First Corps Area said today.

Despite extensive preparations taken by the Army's New England Sector to defend the long and vulnerable northeast coast, there have been few restrictions placed which will interfere with normal activities, officials stated.

Individuals engaged in shore business activities, residents of beach properties, and others making use of shore properties may be subjected to the inconvenience of submitting to investigations which are necessary to insure that no enemy aliens capitalize on the present policy of non-interference with the civilian pursuits of citizens. Some restrictions on beach illumination which would menace coastal shipping may be adopted.

In addition to the Army's New England sector, the First Naval District also has responsibility along these lines, but that branch of the armed forces has not yet made any announcement as to its plans.

Meanwhile, cottage owners in some localities report that they have been told by Navy officials not to rent their places this summer. Others have not been given such instructions. This is taken to indicate that each case is to be decided on its merits and on "local" conditions at the time, such as where a cottage is near a military objective.

Submarine Barb Launched — At Groton, Conn., yesterday the new Submarine Barb was launched at the Electric Boat Company yard with a brief ceremony attended by about 50 naval officers, their wives and other guests along with a large number of Electric Boat Company employees who gave up part of their 15-minute lunch period to watch. Mrs. Charles A. Dunn, wife of Rear Admiral C. A. Dunn, U. S. N., who recently completed a tour of duty at the Groton yard, was the sponsor. Another submarine, the Blackfish, stood on the ways nearby ready for her launching scheduled for April 18.

Prisoners Buy Bonds—Massachusetts State Prison inmates have pledged $5,225 in defense bonds, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman has announced. He said about 65 men had indicated their willingness to invest their surplus funds in that manner.

Harbor Guns to Fire—Four rounds will be fired from the heavy caliber guns at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 p. m., headquarters of the Harbor Defenses announced. Nahant residents have been advised to take precautionary measures and the general public was urged not to enter Nahant at that hour unless absolutely necessary. Automobiles in the vicinity should have all windows open when the guns are fired. A 15-minute warning will be sounded on the siren of the Fort Ruckman fire engine which will tour the adjacent area.

Army Day at Westover—Westover Field at Chicopee, Mass., will maintain an "alert" on Monday, Army Day, lest the enemy decide it an appropriate time for an air raid, Col. Ulysses G. Jones, Commanding Officer, has announced. The field will be open for public inspection, however, for the first time since last October when civilians were barred.

Another Fighting "Winnie"—Winston Churchill Judkins of Bangor, Maine, born during World War I and named for the man who is leading the British in World War II, planned to join the Marines today to do his part toward beating the Axis, it was learned at Augusta.

Minesweeper Launched — The minesweeper Bold was launched for the United States Navy yesterday at the yard of the Bristol Yacht Building Company in South Bristol, Maine. Miss Ella Gamage, daughter of Harvey Gamage, one of the owners of the concern, sponsored the craft.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Cleans windows without water. 4-oz. bottle 2 for 25c.

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War Board Freezes Bicycles; Rationing to Follow Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—A "run" on bicycles has led the War Production Board to order immediate freezing of stocks, and rationing.

"The order was issued," explained M. D. Moore, section chief of the Durable Goods Branch of the War Production Board, "because of the terrific rate at which bicycles have been going to people who don't need them, with too few going to people, like defense workers, who have to have them now or soon will need them."

Affected by the order are all new "adult bicycles," defined as those with a frame measurement from the center of the crank to the top of the saddle staff post of more than 19 inches, which have never been used by an ultimate consumer.

Elimination of all juvenile models and sharp curtailment in production of adult models was ordered by the WPB last month.

The bicycle freezing order which went into effect at midnight last night precedes rationing, which will give first call to defense workers and second call to essential civilian needs.

The bicycle rationing order came without warning, not giving consumers time to rush out and stock up.

Items now rationed or scheduled for rationing at an early date are tires, new and retreaded; autos and trucks; sugar, typewriters, and gasoline.

The bicycle order was so sweeping that not even bicycles ordered and paid for can be released from a store to a retail customer. Those in transit may be delivered to their ultimate destination and be frozen there unless the destination is an ultimate consumer.

In general, the new bicycles to be divided among essential consumers will contain no metals other than iron, unalloyed steel, silver and gold. All other metals have been designated as "prohibited materials."

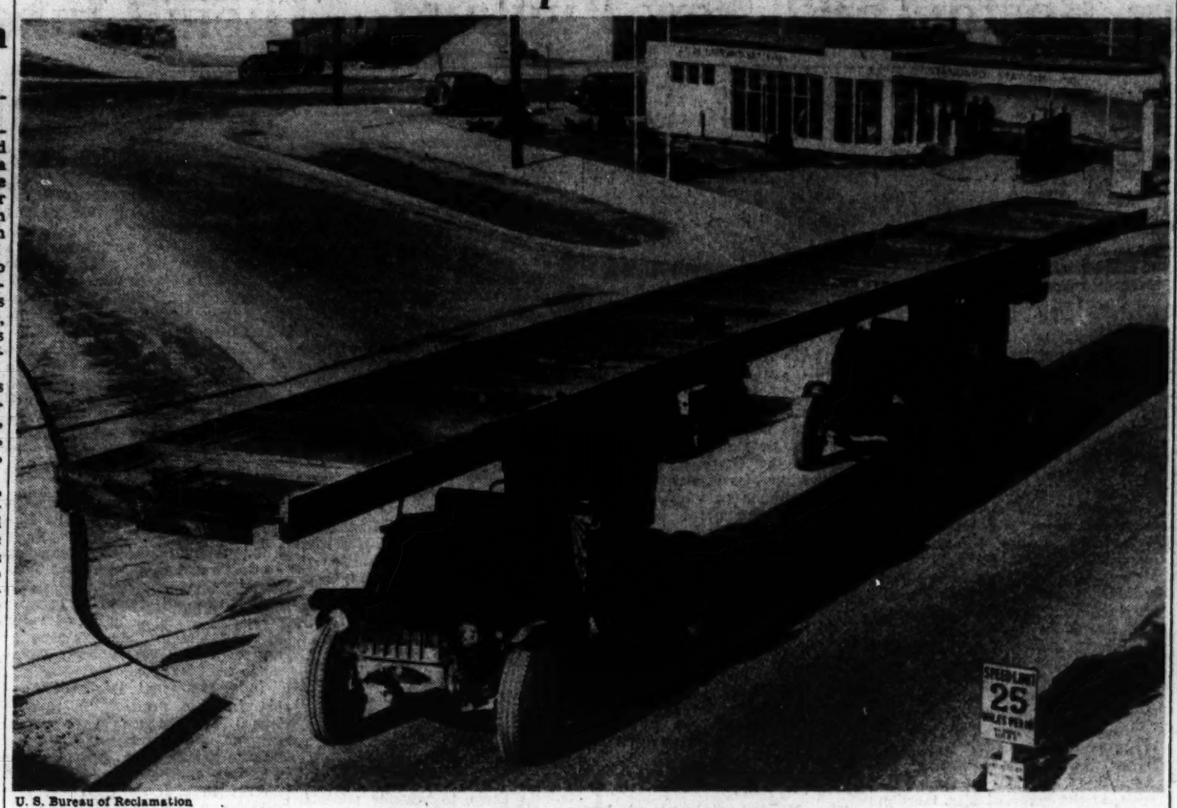
The bicycle industry already has been partly converted to the manufacture of direct war materials, such as tripods for machine guns, incendiary bombs, searchlights, shells and plane parts.

In another conservation order, the WPB put bottle caps and covers for home-canned fruits and vegetables under drastic wartime restrictions. Henceforth, industries and consumers are expected to depend largely on blackplate—plain sheet steel. Approximately 1,600 tons of tin will be saved by the order.

Another order put an immediate end to the production of flourescent lighting fixtures except on orders bearing a preference rating of A-2 or higher.

The Board also put a ban on metal office equipment production.

There Will Be No Speed Limit Violation Here



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

One Way to Move a 37-Ton Slab of Iron

This girder, 100 feet long and 8 feet high, has served its purpose. It was part of the construction trestle on the down-stream face of the Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington and when it came to aa question of moving it to another job, probably, it was said, to a Pacific Coast shipyard, the contractors scratched their heads. Then they rigged timber cribbing on two large trucks and cranes swung the huge girder on them like a double runner or bob sled, and there they had it. But each truck driver had his job cut out for him to synchronise speed and turns.

President Denies U. S. Voiced Concern in Vatican-Japan Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Roosevelt denied today that the United States had expressed concern to the Vatican over the latter's proposed exchange of diplomatic representation with Japan.

From other sources, however, it has been learned that such an expression of American opinion actually did go to the Vatican, in conjunction with a similar British note, but apparently did not succeed in forestalling a move which many persons believe will constitute a serious set-back for the United Nations' cause.

The President also refused to say definitely whether this country would have a permanent representative at the Papal Court. Asked the question at his press conference, he side-stepped it by pointing out that transportation was difficult between this country and Rome.

When asked about reports that the Vatican was planning to exchange diplomatic representatives with Tokyo, President Roosevelt declared that it should be added that the Vatican's intentions apparently included the opening of diplomatic relations with Chungking as well as with Tokyo.

There was some speculation here as to whether the President might not have made this addition about Chungking as a means of softening the criticism within this country of the Vatican's move.

The President had nothing to say on an official British radio report that London had expressed to the Vatican some anxiety of the latter's decision to strengthen its relations with the Japanese Government.

This shirt—a type worn by millions of men—was washed, Linit-starched, ironed 62 times. Still looks new! No sign of fraying anywhere—even in those tell-tale areas, the cuffs and collar. (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test No. 24747, Dec. 24, 1941.)

$2.00 Man's Shirt Looks Like New; Washed 62 Times

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PENETRATES THE FABRIC PROTECTS THE FIBRES

Blackout Expense Versus Income Tax

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Treasury experts expressed the unofficial opinion that factories and other businesses may deduct blackout or bomb shelter expenses in computing their income tax. But, householders may not.

One of the experts said that he believed, although no formal ruling had been made yet, that small expenditures for blackout shades or other materials by business firms would be classified as "ordinary and necessary business expenses" for business establishment.

More extensive outlays, such as bomb shelters, he said, probably would have to be regarded as capital expenditures and deduced over a period of years.

In the case of householders, blackout costs are not considered by the Internal Revenue Bureau as "business expenses" and apparently do not fit into any other type of deduction.

OCD 'Fitness' Plan Cut Drastically

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The controversial "physical fitness" program launched by the Office of Civilian Defense will be drastically curtailed, it was announced here by the Federal Security Agency, to which the program has been transferred.

It is understood that Paul V. McNutt, Security Administrator, will junk the idea of a far-flung promotion campaign by "co-ordinators" to influence civilian participation in amateur sports and that the Government will confine itself to the role of advisor for local communities on recreation programs.

Senator Proposes Guard Of Rejected Draftees

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organization of a home guard to be recruited from men having slight physical defects and who have been rejected or deferred by draft boards was proposed by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York. The organization would be on a voluntary enlistment basis.

"The establishment of a military unit of this character," the Senator said, "would prove very effective in guarding our coasts, our international boundaries, and strategic and essential properties and projects within the United States."

AN EASTER APPEAL

Giving baby chicks and rabbits as Easter gifts may develop into either a minor or a major cruelty.

Do not give them to children to play with as they would with inanimate toys.

Better than that—do not give them at all!

Animal Rescue League of Boston

51 Carver Street

Blanket Curb On All Goods Is Considered

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—An order freezing prices of all consumer goods not already under ceiling orders, it was learned today, is under discussion between high officials of the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board.

Such a blanket freezing order, to be applied at both retail and wholesale levels, has been discussed for some time, responsible OPA sources said, and "the meetings have been more frequent recently." A definite decision has not been reached, it was said.

The action, if forthcoming, would take the form of a permanent freezing order, cutting prices back to the levels of some chosen date, probably several months ago, it was reported.

Numerous Administration officials have voiced dissatisfaction with present price control methods, holding them to be too slow to check an inflationary trend.

This feeling has been accentuated with the flood of new WPB curtailment and production stoppage orders of recent weeks, affecting radios, phonographs, vacuum cleaners, electrical appliances and many other major and minor consumer items. As each curtailment order has appeared, a buying rush has occurred and prices have moved up, resulting in such emergency action as last night's freezing of bicycle sales.

Such a sweeping price control would represent abandonment of Price Administrator Leon Henderson's piecemeal theory of combatting inflation. This theory calls for application of individual price orders to single items, as each in turn got out of line.

Dissatisfaction with this method has been voiced in a number of quarters in recent days, and at least one high OPA official, Dexter M. Keezer, in charge of consumer affairs, recently admitted:

"We are losing the battle against inflation."

Although the action would be of emergency nature, if finally approved, it would not take the form of a temporary, 60-day price order of the type usually issued to halt swiftly-developing price trends, OPA officials said. This is because prices under such order, by law, must be frozen at the highest levels in the five days preceding issuance of the order. Thus, when word of the impending order leaks out to wholesalers, distributors and merchants—as it almost invariably does—prices tend to be advanced at considerable cost to consumers, and when the order finally appears, the prices are frozen at the new high levels.

A permanent price ceiling, such as is contemplated, would give no incentive to such price boosting, because the five-day provision would not apply.

Prices on farm products and items processed from agricultural products probably would be exempted from any blanket price order issued, because the Price Control Act makes special provision for them. Presumably, also some provision would have to be made for the protection of retailers, whose price increases in the main have lagged to some extent behind wholesale advances.

Interest-Free Loan

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 3 (CP)—The Newfoundland Finance Department has announced it had transferred another $1,000,000 to Britain as an interest-free loan for the duration of the war.

The amount is in addition to a $500,000 loan, proceeds of the sale of war savings certificates, advanced earlier this month, and a $300,000 loan made last July. Both were free of interest.

From the savings certificates, this Colony also has made a gift of $500,000 to Britain toward equipping an air squadron.

'Black List' Forced Standard Out of Oil for Axis, Berle Says

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, testified before the Senate defense investigating committee today that Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) refused to stop selling aviation gasoline to German and Italian airlines in South America until its Brazilian subsidiary was placed on the "black list."

Mr. Berle said "in fairness to Standard Oil" that the company had co-operated wholeheartedly with the State Department since then.

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York declared it was "regrettable" that the Department "had to use so much force" to bring about co-operation. He said Mr. Berle's testimony did not bear out the sentiment expressed by Standard Oil officials who have appeared before the committee.

The "black list" is a listing of business firms prepared by the State Department with which trading by United States firms is forbidden on grounds those blacklisted have had dealings with enemy powers.

Earlier a Commerce Department official testified that the oil compang had provided the fuel supply for a German-Italian airline which served as a means of delivering Axis propaganda and spies to this hemisphere and returning valuable commodities to Axis countries.

German-Italian Control

The lines which had been supplied by Standard's Brazilian subsidiary, Mr. Berle said, were the Transatlantic Service, Lati, built by the Germans and operated by Italians, and the German-controlled Condon line, operating in Brazil.

The black listing was applied to Standard's Brazilian subsidiary last October, Mr. Berle said.

The State Department requested the company twice to stop supplying the lines before resorting to the black list, Mr. Berle said. The company, through an attorney named Palmer, he said, contended that it would be liable to a damage suit if it breached its contract.

William La Varre, chief of the American republics office for the Department of Commerce, told the committee that the air line, which he referred to as "Lati," was established under German auspices in the fall of 1939 to operate between Rome, Africa, Brazil and Argentina.

Used for Propaganda

It was established, he said, because of German dissatisfaction with Axis propaganda progress in Latin America and was to furnish a means for sending both men and materials through the British blockade.

Propaganda and propaganda agents, he said, were thus enabled to reach not only all Latin-America countries but the United States as well.

"Nobody Had to Pay"

Mr. La Varre testified that although the fare for a trip from Europe to South America was $2,000, the German corporations using Lati had passes so "nobody had to pay" and most of the freight was listed as government freight so "very little money ever changed hands."

He said the United States had an official record of everything that traveled on Lati from Dec. 30, 1940 to May 31, 1941, on 22 westward flights and 23 eastward.

The record showed that 2,265 kilos of propaganda books were carried westbound during the period as well as a quantity of concentrated chemical and pharmaceutical products and 860 kilos of films—"horror pictures to make the Latins scared so they wouldn't go into the war."

Mr. La Varre testified that the Germans also sent to Brazil 240 kilos of gold and silver jewelry which he said was taken away from residents of occupied countries.

Another item was 15 kilos of German medals intended for Brazilians, including, the witness said, certain newspaper publishers.

Mr. La Varre termed "most dangerous of all," the east-bound freight carried on the line.

For example, he said, in the period under observation the line carried 3,371 kilos of mica, without which material the Germans "couldn't even fight the war."

Semi-precious stones, he told the committee, were exported to Germany, were cut by Belgians and returned to Brazil to obtain foreign exchange.

Other items of export included 3 kilos of diamonds and 183 kilos of platinum in the December to May period.

Axis Agents Listed

Mr. La Varre named these individuals as among the Axis agents who used the line to travel between Europe and South America:

Arnulf Fuhrmann, gauleiter for all South America and a specialist in anti-Semitic propaganda; Dr. Walter Becker, commerce and trade specialist; Dr. Otto Klein, industrial specialist; Erich von Ribbentrop, a nephew of the German Foreign Minister; Julius Holzer, Chief Storm Trooper; Rudolf Meissner, South American Gestapo chief; Theodore Schumacher, Chief of Radio, Newspaper and Magazine Propaganda and Subsidies; Dr. Rudolph Paetz, school propagandist; and Arthur Dietrich, in charge of South American Nazi propaganda.

Dies Charges Author Helped On Nazi Book

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—A member of the Dies Committee told the House yesterday that C. Hartley Grattan, Economic Analyst for the Board of Economic Warfare headed by Vice-President Wallace, wrote the foreword to a 1940 German "White Paper" which attempted "to lay the blame for the invasion of Poland on certain American officials.

"This foreword," added the committeeman, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, "consists all the way through of a vigorous denunciation of this country's foreign policy of support to England and France." Mr. Voorhis emphasized that the foreword was written at a time when Russia and Germany had a non-aggression pact. He noted that Mr. Grattan was one of the men mentioned by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, in a letter last Sunday to Vice-President Wallace, which charged that 35 officials or employees of the Economic Warfare Board had been linked with Communist-Front organizations.

Later, Mr. Grattan said in a statement that "Mr. Voorhis' interpretation of my foreword is very misleading and unworthy of him. My foreword can only be judged fairly if read as a whole. I strongly criticize the Nazi use of the document. I have always been opposed to Facism, both abroad and at home. Any implication to the contrary is a gross injustice."

Miami Neighborliness: Newsprint for Cuba Papers

MIAMI, Fla., April 3 (AP)—The "good neighbor" policy was given a practical demonstration here yesterday by Miami's newspapers going to the aid of their Havana contemporaries.

Sideglances in Washington: Bearding the Lion in His Den

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Delilah, 1942: Feminine complaints about the all-male War Production Board jury ordering changes in women's clothing styles were quieted this week by the disclosure that a woman is behind the razor blade curb.

The woman who surveyed the razor blade field and found curtailment advisable is Miss Florence Swire, a WPB business analyst.

Actually, Miss Swire insists, there will be plenty of blades if they aren't hoarded or wasted. She doesn't like bearded men, either.

Hands across the sea: A wife of a member of one of the British missions here went into a department store the other day and asked for a "pudding dish."

Right off, the American clerk knew she meant a casserole.

That led to conversation about differences in the American and English language and to the disclosure by the clerk that one of her forbears had installed Big Ben in the Houses of Parliament.

Justice's assistant: Mrs. Mildred Douglas, wife of Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, was mistaken for a Government stenographer by a fellow Washingtonian.

He asked her what "department" she was connected with. She replied "the Supreme Court." Then he went on to tell how he rated each of the Justices. Mr. Justice Douglas wasn't anywhere near the top.

The denouement of this "unknown identity" story differs from many others of the same kind because Mrs. Douglas never told the man who she was. When they parted, he still thought he had been talking to a Supreme Court stenographer.

Propriety first: One member of the special United States delegation to India was upset no end by the careful sartorial instructions given him by a State Department underling.

Did he know, he was asked, that in Calcutta he would be expected to appear for dinner in a black dinner jacket with white trousers; while in Bombay, on the other hand, he must have a white dinner jacket with black trousers?

Thinking back to the fall of France and of Singapore, the special envoy held his temper until he got out of the State Department's formal preserves, then confided to friends, he had a good mind to buy a pair of shorts and let it go at that.

Small Airplanes To Guide Tanks

Wide World-Associated Press

FORT KNOX, Ky., April 3—America's armored divisions soon will be equipped with "eyes" to direct their rain of steel into enemy ranks.

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, air-minded chief of the armored force, formulated the plan of using small observation planes, or "puddle jumpers," for guiding tank crews to the point in a battle line where their fire would be most effective.

The idea will be carried into effect in field exercises and other maneuvers, General Devers said. Tankmen will accompany pilots and pilots will ride with tank crews to gain a mutual understanding of each others' problems.

"Air support and continuous communication between ground and air forces are absolutely essential to success in battle," the armored force chief explained. "Without such communication and support, the result would be costly failure—costly both in men and machines."

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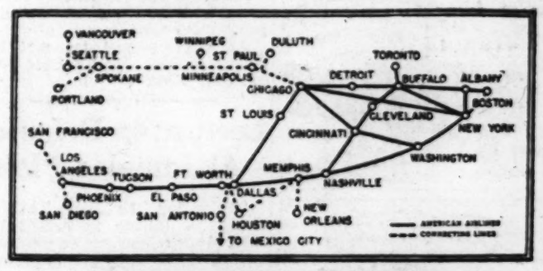

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

National Group of 'Daughters' Puts Off 'Annual' to October

Mr. Albion M. Boothby of Newton, President of the National Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, announces that the annual meeting of the Society, usually held in Washington, D. C., in the spring, has been postponed this year until October. This action was taken in response to President Roosevelt's request, Mrs. Boothby said, and in accordance with a poll of the Society's 25 State Presidents who make up the Executive Council of the organization.

The date of the meeting has not been set, nor has the place. Mrs. Boothby believes that Williamsburg, Virginia, may be selected as both appropriate and convenient, but says that it may have to give way to New York City which, in the opinion of many of the Society's members would be preferable.

Mrs. Boothby is the Society's fourth National President, it having been founded only 10 years ago; and the past year has been her first in the three-year term. At present the 25 State societies have a total membership of 1,878, which Mrs. Boothby says represents an increase of 150 in the past year. She believes this unusually rapid rise in membership can be credited to an awakening sense of patriotism among American women and their desire to register themselves as true Americans in this as in all the other ways. Five new state societies are under organization at the moment.

The Daughters of Colonial Wars devote themselves to patriotic education, to the keeping of clear historic records, to the marking of historic spots, and to the upkeep and restoration of historic shrines of the United States. The Massachusetts Society, for example, recently contributed to the restoration of the Gov. Winslow House in Scituate which is being undertaken by the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Founded by Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Egypt, Massachusetts, the National Society had as its second President Mrs. C. Edward Murray of New Jersey. She was succeeded by Mrs. Almerin Marston also of New Jersey, who during her term compiled a book containing the lineage of each member of the Society. Membership in the Society requires clearly traceable descent—either maternal or paternal—from an ancestor who fought in one of this nation's colonial wars.

Mrs. Boothby has this year visited the Socities in Michigan, Illinois, Geargia, Florida, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, and, of course, Massachusetts, and states that in all these places she has found the membership devoting itself "100 per cent to aiding national defense and in the purchase of defense bonds and stamps."

Mrs. Boothby believes that the most important thing for women to do these days is to stand back of their Government, support it, and promote its efforts in every possible way, and to beware of false propaganda—"just as they have always done," she adds.

Mrs. Albion M. Boothby

Of Newton, Mass., President of the National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars, whose annual spring meeting has been postponed until October, and will not be held this year in Washington.

Other officers in the National Society, serving with Mrs. Boothby are:

First Vice-President, Mrs. Charles C. Carroll, New Hampshire; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Maryland; Third Vice-President, Mrs. John W. Kilpatrick, Kansas; Secretary, Mrs. L. N. Edwards, Maryland; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, Illinois; Registrar, Mrs. Charles S. Murphy, Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Society was the first to be organized, having been chartered in 1917, 15 years earlier than the National Society, and from 1938 to 1941 Mrs. Boothby served as its President. She was succeeded last year by Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman of Sharon.

Canton Club to Hear Cameo Discussion

The Preservation of Antiques Committee of the Community Club of Canton is in charge of the meeting on Tuesday to be held in the vestry of the Evangelical Congregational Church at 2:30 p. m.

There will be a talk on cameos by Mrs. Maurice Spillane of Quincy, and the special guest for the occasion will be Mrs. William Darrow, Chairman of the Division in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Members have been invited to bring for exhibit old candlesticks, goblets and cameos.

An old-fashioned tea will be served by Mrs. John Bullard and her committee.

Lecture on Defense At Jamaica Plain

"Defending the New England Coast," a lecture illustrated by colored slides and motion pictures, will be delivered by Edward Rowe Snow at the meeting of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Unitarian Parish House.

The speaker will be presented by Mrs. Marguerite D. High, President of the club, and following the meeting refreshments will be served in the Loring-Greenough House.

Mrs. High is being assisted by Mrs. John C. Twomey, Mrs. Helen E. Walker, Miss Marguerite Souther, and Mrs. George L. Reagle.

This is an open meeting and is not restricted to members.

Ayres' Picture Withdrawn

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 3 (AP)—"Dr. Kildare's Victory," starring Lew Ayres, was withdrawn from the program at the Empire Theater last night on demand of the American Legion post here.

Substituted was "Joe Smith, American"—co-featured with "The Bugle Sounds."

Mr. Ayres is in a conscientious objectors" camp in Oregon.

Lothrop Club Of Beverly To Elect April 10

The annual meeting and election of officers for the Lothrop Club of Beverly takes place April 10 in the Unitarian Parish House beginning with luncheon at 12:45 p. m., which is being arranged by Mrs. Harold W. Bender.

Mrs. J. Glover Shaw, the President, will preside at the business session which will hear reports from all committees. The Program Chairman, Mrs. Whitman G. Stickney, has provided a "Surprise Program."

Hostesses for the day are the Conservation and Garden Committee of which Mrs. Bertram M. Wright is Chairman, the members including Mrs. George W. Bowden, Mrs. A. J. Bradstreet, Mrs. Richard H. Bradstreet, Mrs. Lester B. Hooper, Mrs. Mabel M. Porter, and Mrs. Frank E. Root.

Although this is the final regular meeting of the club for the season, it does not mark the entire cessation of Lothrop Club activities. An auction sale for the benefit of the defense work of the club is being planned by Mrs. Rachel J. Sands, the defense chairman, for April 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Gordon Davis, 89 Baker Avenue. Mrs. Sands also announces that a nutrition class will start the first Thursday in May, continuing on the two following Thursdays, each session lasting two hours. Mrs. Harlan A. Cole, who has charge of the club's sale of Defense Stamps, will carry on her work throughout the spring and summer. The total sale at present amounts to $25.

Building for Future Is Topic Chosen For Wellesley Institute

The New England Institute for International Relations will be held June 23 to July 3 on the campus of Wellesley College, its theme "How Shall We Build Tomorrow's World?"

The announcement is made by the committee, of which Mrs. Edward Ingraham is Chairman and which met recently at Longfellow Park, Cambridge, to discuss plans. Harold Chance of Philadelphia, Associate Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee with general supervision of similar institutes conducted by this group, was a special guest. Others on the committee are Mrs. William Duguid, Miss Emily Greene Balch, Mrs. Raymond Emerson, Mrs. Malcolm Green, the Rev. Emerson G. Hangen, Finley Perry, and George Selleck, Director.

Carl Hambro, former President of the League of Nations and of the Norwegian Parliament, is the most recent addition to the faculty leading the Institute.

Students, teachers, and others interested in international affairs are invited to enroll for the discussions and lectures which will be concerned with postwar reconstruction.

New to the Institute committee this season, in addition to those already named, are Mrs. Sherman Rand Thayer of Cohasset, Mrs. Alfred V. DeForest of Cambridge, Paul Butterworth of West Hartford, the Rev. Frank Grebe of West Newton, Dr. Edgar V. Seeler, Jr., of Cambridge, and the Rev. James H. Perkins.

Mexican Pictures At Winchester

The meeting of the Winchester Fortnightly Literature Class on Monday at 2 p. m. in Forthnightly Hall will feature a discussion of the culture and literature of Mexico, presented by Mrs. J. Edward Downes and Mrs. Gordon Mann. Colored motion pictures of Mexico will be shown.

This program concludes this year's study of "Our Neighbors to the South." So great has been the interest aroused that this class has sent a year's subscription to the Reader's Digest in Spanish to a woman's club in Buenos Aires, and a similar subscription in Portuguese to a woman's club in Rio de Janeiro. It has also sponsored a Monday morning class in Spanish under the leadership of Eduardo Rivera.

On Friday, April 10, at 2 o'clock, the Art Committee will conduct a visit to the Winchester Public Library Art Gallery and Historical Room. Miss Corinne Mead, librarian, will be hostess and guide.

Day of Dramatics For Medford Club

The West Medford Woman's Club will hold its Drama Day Monday in Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue, at 2 p. m.

Two plays will be presented, under the direction of Mrs. Lester Boynton. In the cast of "The Changing Years With Hats and Books" are Mrs. Donald MacComack and Mrs. Harold Bryan. The production contains four short episodes, with a piano accompaniment by Mrs. Harry Truesdale. Master Foster Truesdale will play a cornet solo.

The second play, "The Sandalwood Box," will have in its cast Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. James Bird, Mrs. Joseph Knox, Mrs. Malcolm Snow, Mrs. Claude Furz, and Mrs. Truesdale.

Mrs. Bryan is in charge of makeup for both presentations.

The Finance Committee will hold a candy sale during intermission, with Mrs. C. W. Appleton and Mrs. Joseph Wilbur in charge.

R. I. Seeks Civil Defense Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3—The State Council of Defense sent out an appeal this week for 12,000 additional volunteers in Rhode Island to serve under the program of civilian defense as air raid wardens, auxiliary police and other classifications.

Up to now, the Council reported, 8,840 volunteers have been trained and 16,148 others are in training, but there are many vacancies to be filled before the State's total can be considered complete.

Air raid wardens make up the largest single group. In this classification the State Council has nearly tripled its original estimate of the number of volunteers required. In February, 5,705 air raid wardens was set as the goal. This week the goal was pushed up to 15,789. Only 3,180 air raid wardens have completed their training while another 6,266 are taking their training courses.

To make up the difference, the State Council is preparing to launch a campaign to encourage more women to join the raid warden classes. Drives already have been started in a few communities to sign up more women volunteers.

State Airport

The Federal Government has stepped in to take over the Rhode Island State Airport, the only state-owned and operated flying field in the country.

News of the development was revealed this week when Gov. J. Howard McGrath sent a letter to the Legislature asking for permission to transfer the airport to the government under a lease arrangement. The Legislature established a record for speed, both branches approving the authorization measure without delay. Within an hour from the time the measure was introduced, it was passed, returned to the Governor and signed by him.

Gov. McGrath explained that the use to which the airport would be put by the government was a confidential matter. Under the lease agreement, he explained, the government will assume all operating expenses at the field.

For the present at least the American Airlines commercial planes, on the New York to Boston run, will be permitted to use the field. Other civilian craft intending to use the field will be subject to new regulations.

Officially the airport is the Theodore Francis Green Airport. It was named for U. S. Senator Theodore Francis Green who was Governor at the time the field was developed to its present dimensions.

Student Labor

The shortage of labor on Rhode Island farms will be met this summer by hundreds of boys and girls mobilized from the State's high schools, the Labor Committee of the State Land Use Planning Committee announced this week.

Within two weeks registration blanks will be sent to all the State's high schools, Dr. Everett L. Austin, State supervisor of secondary school education, said. Those who sign up for the work will be required to have their parents' consent.

The cards, filled out, will go to the U. S. Employment Service, which will classify them and distribute them to various sub-stations. Farmers needing help will apply to the sub-stations to make arrangements for getting the youthful helpers.

The demand for help on the farms has been mounting rapidly. A survey made in the last fortnight showed that 16 per cent of the farmers in this state needed full time help immediately. So far the Employment Service has been able to fill less than one third of the demand for farm labor.

Though the plan of drafting young people from the high schools was tried on a small scale last year with only indifferent results, the State officials are hopeful that a larger response will be evoked this year now that the nation is at war.

Political Activity

The first robin and the first boomlet looking to the fall political campaign came simultaneously to Rhode Island this week. The State Council of Rhode Island Young Republicans started the political ball rolling by selecting Charles H. Eden unanimously as the group's candidate to run for Governor in November.

The Council is made up of delegates from all the Young Republican Clubs in the state.

Mr. Eden, one of the founders of the Young Republican Clubs in this State, came out for Wendell Willkie before the National Republican convention in 1940 and ran Mr. Willkie's campaign in Rhode Island. He is a member of the G. O. P. State Central Committee.

Last fall Mr. Eden publicly indorsed President Roosevelt's foreign policies and created a stir in Rhode Island G. O. P. circles when he demanded that Mrs. Paul FitzSimons resign as Republican National Committeewoman because of her isolationist point of view. Mrs. FitzSimons then was a member of the America First Committee.

In a statement this week explaining his position on present issues, Mr. Eden said he would support any issue which would help to win the war. He called for a ban on exorbitant profits and on strikes in defense industry, and said he favored banning the 40-hour week for the duration.

Bus Terminal

Providence's new central bus terminal building, to be used by 12 bus companies, was opened to the public this week. The modernistic structure has stalls permitting busses to load and unload inside the parking area off the street. It is centrally located at Fountain and Eddy streets just across the mall from the railroad station.

Rummage Sale By Thrift Shop

A rummage sale, conducted by the Wayside Thrift Shop, will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, April 7, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The shop is the name which the women of the Brookline Baptist Church have adopted for use in their group activities, and comes from that of the shop which at one time they conducted in Brookline.

Food as well as other attractive and useful articles will be on sale Tuesday, and Mrs. Edna Hughson Kellom of Brookline is in charge.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"..	"Southland Serenade";	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Harry Arnold's Orch.	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ray Herbeck's Orch.	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Pearl Harbor; interviews	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Studio Speakers	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Landt Trio, songs	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Dance Matinee
5:00 Dance Music	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Matinee
5:30 Dance Music	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Hark Lewis, songs	News Service	Frayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivero's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper; chat	Glenn Shaw, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Phil Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; news.	FM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station..	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Tito Guizar, songs
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Ladelle Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Religious program
8:15 Lelo Nalmer;	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"	Religious program
8:30 guests; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	"America Preferred";	The Lyric Theater
8:45 tra; Elmer Davis	tra; songs choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	B. Huberman, violin	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	First Piano Quartet	geant Quirt; drama	DuBois Philharm. Chorus	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program	Billy Keaton's Variety;	Peet Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense	Religious program	David Cheskin's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Dance Music
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Ruddy Wallace's Orch.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Your Songs"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	tra; vocalists	Music; News

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Transcribed Music	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Revelle Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Hollywood Four
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Report on N. E. Defense	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Milkwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	comedy serial	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute to America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Baker's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Songs	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News; recorded	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	Arthur Ward, songs	dramatic sketch	Junior Musicals; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments	The Little Blue Play-	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	house	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 John Reber	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Mary Lee Kelly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle of Song
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Moniter Views the News
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; drama	Dramatic sketch	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Cong. H. Eliot	War News	Transcribed music	Dramatic sketch	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 David Lippcomb's	News Summary; Songs.	NFRC	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Nancy Mase, soprano
2:45 College Choir	"Here's to You"	final auditions	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Network program	"From N. E. to You"	University Life; aus-	Dance Matinee
3:15 Country Journal	Network program	Parent-Teacher Assn.	pices Columbia Univ.	Dance Matinee
3:30 United We Stand	News Summary; Parade	"Campus Capers"; va-	University Music Hour;	Dance Matinee
3:45 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	riety; News	Uni. of North Carolina	Dance Matinee
4:00 Young Americans in	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 the Making	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	musical dramatic series	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:30 News; Musical	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Camera	Club Matinee; News	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dance Matinee
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dance Matinee
5:30 conductor	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dance Matinee
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Hark Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 "Pan-American Coffee	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Hour"; Palmeros	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The War Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama.
7:15 man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	"Misery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
7:45 Bill Elliot, songs	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Able's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tumisch	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Grab Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater; Trio	101st Vets. Assn.; Eddie
8:45 Hman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Operatic; Marion Claire,	McHugh; Poetry Read'g
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	soprano; Attilio Bag-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Wernow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Maestro	giere, tenor	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Songs for Marching	Shep Field's Orchestra.
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	John Kirby's Orchestra.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Men"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	John Kirby's Orchestra.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
11:00 Brahms' Requiem;	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies; Va-	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 or.; E. Leinsdorf,	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	riety program	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30 con.; W. Conner, L.	Dance orchestra	Postlyws; "High Kick-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Warren, soloists	Dance orchestra	ers"; interviews	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 4

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Massachusetts Department of Education.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Network Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Music You Want.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W33B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Southland Serenade." Orch.
3:30 p. m.—Ray Herbeck's Orch
3:45 p. m.—Interviews from Pearl Harbor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
9:30 p. m.—"America Preferred": Bronislav Huberman, violinist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener, news.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—DuBois Philharmonic Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Rudy Wallace's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs": Orchestra, Vocalists.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 278 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCL, 1430kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1430kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar HP5B (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.55m).

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WRUL, 11.87 (25.2m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

8:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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Dr. Warren C. Seyfert

Assistant Professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, newly appointed headmaster of the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, for the duration of the war. Dr. Seyfert will replace Capt. Geoffrey Whitney Lewis, who has been in active service with the Army since January, 1941.

Ham, Turkey Still Lead For Easter Dinner

Weekly Food Shopping Review

With ham and turkey the traditional menu for Easter, housewives making their shopping tours in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today found little if any change in prices of these items from last week.

Top brands of smoked ham, especially wrapped, are difficult to find under 39 cents a pound, though chain stores quote 35 cents which is the same price they have asked in recent weeks. Those who have time to shop around a bit find some merchants offering them as low as 27 cents but these were found to be for the shank halves only. Cooked hams are 37 to 39 cents a pound for the whole or half ham.

Turkeys range from 37 to 45 cents a pound in general, which is about where they have been priced for some weeks. Because turkey has become popular for Easter in the past decade, market men have the two weights today marked at two prices. Weights over 13 or 14 pounds are quoted as low as 33 cents a pound and those under 13 or 14, around 37 cents.

Eggs Best Buy

Eggs, also traditional for Easter, are the best buy from a cost viewpoint. Prices are as low as 35 cents a dozen for large sized eggs. Many buyers whose income is not inflated by war work agree with the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture statement that "considering the high cost of pork and ham products, eggs seem likely to frequently replace the ham of 'ham an' aggs' on dinner tables this Eastertime."

Butter prices are two cents a pound higher this week end in many stores. Sugar prices advanced a bit too, when it could be procured at all.

Lamb legs that sold in chain stores last week at 26 cents a pound are today 27 cents. Beef prices show little change, though wholesale prices of sirloin and certain other cuts are higher, indicating an upward movement that is likely to spread to all cuts, according to market men.

Seafood prices continue without any marked change from last week, though shad which is in more demand, is tending upward. Supplies are not as large as might be desired, so some down town fish stores ask 30 cents a pound for Jack shad, while shoppers report ability to locate it for 25 cents.

Cod Is Low

Cod is available in down town markets as low as 14 cents a pound when the whole fish is purchased, and haddock fetches 15 cents a pound for the whole fish if it is near-by fish, landed by the fleet that remains out of port only a day or so. Some stores ask even a little more than these figures, and in some of the suburban cut-price stores lower quotations are found.

Eastern halibut is quoted down town at 50 cents a pound; western chilled halibut 40 cents; fresh mackerel 25 cents; chilled mackerel 15 cents; smelts 35 to 45; frozen swordfish 60 cents, and fresh opened lobster meat $2.50 a pound. Live lobsters, incidentally, are arriving in increasing number from Canada just now.

In contrast to these values, buyers who have the opportunity to shop around a bit, find some of these

24-Hour-Old Winthrop Bus Drivers' Strike Settled With Pay Increases

Tax Abating Records Open To Inspection

Tax abatement records are open to public inspection, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled today in deciding the petition of two Quincy taxpayers.

Chief Justice Fred T. Field, writing for the Court, granted the petition of Aaron Hobart, Jr., and William M. Edmonston for a writ of mandamus directing the Quincy assessors to permit inspection of the abatement records. The Court qualified its decree by barring the petitioners from examining applications for abatement.

In granting the petition, the Court said, ". . . the extent to which abatements of local taxes are granted is one in which the public has an interest. . . ." As public records, the abatement books are open to public inspection, the Court held.

At the same time, the Court sustained a demurrer by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, who was also named party to the proceedings. The Commissioner, the petitioners alleged, advised the Quincy Board to refuse to allow any examination of the abatement records. The Commissioner pointed out he was required by law to advise the local assessors upon request. The action of the Court, in effect, exonerated the Commissioner of any blame for his advice, whether right or wrong.

Pilots' Society Must Pay Taxes

The Boston Pilots' Relief Society, operators of the two pilot ships Northern Light and Pilot, is not exempt from payment of taxes as a charitable benevolent society, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held recently.

In an opinion written by Judge Arthur W. Dolan, the Court upheld the City of Boston's Board of Assessors which levied a tax on the two ships for the first time in 1938. Previously, the Society, incorporated in 1866, had been considered tax exempt by the Federal and State governments.

Contentions of the Society that the ships perform a compulsory service for the Commonwealth and were thus government instrumentalities were overruled by the Court.

In 1938 the assessors assessed the tax of $1,858.50 against the two ships, valued together at about $35,000. The Society filed a petition for abatement of the tax, which was granted by the Appellate Tax Board and then dismissed by the Supreme Court yesterday.

State Distributes Income Tax Funds

State distribution of $8,984,000 in income tax receipts to the 351 cities and towns has been made by William E. Hurley, State Treasurer. The amount is more than half of the expected total income tax receipts for 1942. The rest is to be distributed on Nov. 1.

This year's April 1 distribution was $1,309,071 less than that on April 1, 1941.

Last year the total distribution amounted to $18,053,181. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, anticipated a slightly lower yield this year.

DUXBURY

The Right Environment

Real Estate Shore Property

For Sale—A property with 45 acres of land and substantial buildings. A fine residence or very suitable for boys' or girls' school. Level fields, beautiful elms and other trees, wooded hills with fine views. Desirable and central location. Easy terms to the right parties. One hour to Boston. Low tax rate.

For information regarding Duxbury Real Estate apply to Percy L. Walker, Realtor, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120

A Home in the Hills

Chester, New Hampshire—47 miles from Boston—For Sale, practically new country home, 4 acres of land, 7 rooms, modern in every respect; hot air heating; built on highest point in Southeastern New Hampshire, unexcelled panoramic view, restful, cheery. An ideal place for retirement; easy walking distance to Center. Built by present owner; leaving State reason for sale. For full details call or write Lee Witney, Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Massachusetts.

GARDEN FURNISHINGS OF UNUSUAL CHARM, DURABILITY and ECONOMY

CEDAR FENCING: Built to last through Yankee workmanship and selected material. A type for every purpose—picket, screen, hurdle, post-and-rail—to give your land a boundary, your garden privacy. Probably less expensive than you think.
EXCEPTIONAL BUILDINGS: Sectionally built with a custom-made look. Tool, garden guests and play-houses, New England in design with the economy and ease of erection of the best sectional construction. Built to last.
COMFORTABLE, WEATHER-PROOF FURNITURE: You can put it out and leave it out. Chairs, tables, settees for garden or porch. Good for camps, too. Sturdily built from the pine and cedar. Long-wearing. Reasonable in cost.
VISIT OUR WALPOLE SHOPS to see how these things look and how well they are made. Open Saturday and Sunday afternoons during April and May. Literature on request.

WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
753 EAST STREET, WALPOLE, MASS. TEL. WALPOLE 70

Maine G. O. P. Gives Loyalty To President

PORTLAND, Maine, April 3 (AP)—The Republican Party of Maine, meeting in the first state political convention since Pearl Harbor, pledged its whole-hearted support to President Roosevelt "in a vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war."

Support for the nation's war effort came in a 325-word platform which also called for elimination of non-essential government activities, restriction of undue war profits, and rigid restraints on inflation.

Backing of the Administration's war policy had been advocated in the keynote speech of Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, and the address of Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Convention Chairman.

Following is the text of the platform:

The Republicans of Maine assembled in convention, which is a vital part of the American form of government for which our nation is now fighting, adopt the following statement of principles:

The paramount duty of every American citizen is to take his full part in bringing about a decisive and complete military victory. In attaining this result, party politics, as such, have no place.

The Republican Party of Maine pledges its whole-hearted support to the President in a vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war.

We urge upon the Congress that proper measures be taken, so far as consistent with an ultimate and speedy victory, to reduce to a minimum expenditures for non-war purposes and to eliminate at once all non-essential governmental activities, to ensure a just and fair distribution of the burdens of war, to make certain that no one profits unduly from the war, to impose rigid restraints on inflation, and to assure preservation of the constitutional guarantees vouchsafed in the Bill of Rights.

We commend the sound, economical and responsive administration of our State's business under the leadership of Governor Sewall.

We heartily indorse the action of Governor Sewall and the Legislature in their prompt building up of military and civilian defense, in the enactment of liberal legislation, in keeping expenditures entirely within appropriations, and in effecting substantial economies without curtailment of essential services.

We pledge continued efforts by a Republican Governor and Legislature toward further progressive legislation and further economies wherever possible without crippling essential services by the State, and toward increased efficiency in the operation of all State Departments.

We advocate a whole-souled continuance by our citizens of that heritage of faith, fortitude and simplicity of life which have made this State outstanding in the councils of the Nation.

Practical Politics

PORTLAND, Maine, April 3 (AP)—Maine Republicans who pledged support to the war effort bought an immediate $32,543.80 interest in it.

Rogers Film Removed

WORCESTER, Mass., April 3 (AP)—The police department today requested the Loew-Poli Street Theater to remove Ginger Rogers' latest motion picture, "Roxie Hart," from its screen. A policewoman viewed the film last night after complaints had been made by members of the bar that the picture represented the legal profession in an unfavorable light.

By a Staff Photographer

At Second "Shawsheen," This Time in Lawrence

Responsible for Mt. Vernon Park, overlooking the heart of industrial Lawrence, is Louis Cyr, the man who built the original Shawsheen Village in Andover for the American Woolen Company. All the planning for streets and parks that went into the original project is being utilized over again for the new development of 600 planned homes, of which 25 have been completed. Upper left: Typical home in higher price brackets on the heights. Upper right: House of five rooms, priced at $5,000, at foot of hill, decorated with glass block and containing many innovations. Bottom: Distant view from Mt. Vernon Park, which will be a touch of the country rising out of the industrial center of a mill city.

Lawrence Choice New Housing Unique in Site and Price Range

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 3—On the heights overlooking the swift-moving Merrimac River here, along which miles of mills are working overtime on war orders, a second Shawsheen Village is in building under the supervision of the man whose eye for civic planning was largely responsible for the nationally famous, one-time housing venture of the American Woolen Company.

Down in a valley to the south of Mt. Vernon Park which will give to Lawrence a planned-community development built around 16 acres of parks and playgrounds, the colonial brick homes of Shawsheen Village can still be seen depicting the story of what civic pride and enterprise can do to harmonize and beautify the home life of mill workers.

Wide Range of Needs Covered

In Mt. Vernon Park, Louis C. Cyr is attempting to do as much for the second world war defense workers as he did for the executives and workers of the American Woolen Company during the boom days following the World War. Mt. Vernon Park, however, will cater to the modern trend of low-cost homes as well as to the upper income brackets. All the elements of adequate protection of home investments that characterized the Shawsheen Village improvement will carry over into Mt. Vernon Park under a modernized version of parklands, iron-clad deed regulations, carefully laid out streets, sound construction, and a central neighborhood recreation ground.

Charged with the task of building protection and gracious living into the community is Charles A. Blessing, town planner of Concord, N. H. Associated with Mr. Cyr in the supervision of construction is Eric S. Marmorek, who came to this country from Austria three years ago with the reputation of having built houses in every country of Europe and with the resulting experience.

19 Houses Already Sold

But the pattern of planning behind the Lawrence development is no more interesting than the details of actual construction. For a tour through the 26 homes already up, of which 19 are sold, reveals a succession of new ideas and installations ranging all the way from planned closets and fireplaces equipped with special heating accessories to bathroom cabinets with mirrors that rise and fall by push-button action.

Don't mistake this attention to the details that all families like as throwing emphasis on gadgets to the detriment of construction. Mt. Vernon houses not only have granite foundations, tremendous porches laid on granite and set with flagstone or concrete, basement stairways lacking that familiar creaking and straining, cedar closets and huge shower baths, but also built-in furniture, papered closets and the best in heating equipment.

Most of the houses starting on the heights at $12,000 and running down to as low as $3,800 at the bottom of the hill are equipped with "heatilator" fireplaces backed by steel plates through which the heat escapes into ducts to be forced out into the living room at several levels. This system of heating is expected to gain popularity in any lean fuel period.

Stepladders are provided in kitchens. Accordion doors fold back instead of swing out, adding many square feet to the usable floor space. Closets are equipped with hat racks, shoe racks, electric lights and shelves twice the customary sizes. Bathrooms have special colored mirrors, set at different levels. The cabinet mirror rises by electrical action to allow one to use the shelves and still see in the mirror. The door swinging cabinet shuts off the shelves from use when the mirror is needed.

There are clothes hampers built into second-floor walls. Use of glass block is both decorative and practical. Mail boxes open into sidehall closets to keep the deliveries off the hall floor. There are electric outlets in the rear yard for floodlighting, mercury silent electric switches, built-in dressing tables, heated garages that can be turned off from the basement, bull's-eye windows, and planned storage room over the garages.

Looking out from this secluded district over the industrial section of Lawrence, the visitor gets the impression of a country atmosphere in the heart of a mill city. Proximity to the mills, yet a feeling of home comfort that will be backed by full-fledged parklands is the motif for Mt. Vernon. The extent of building operations planned for the future is indicated in the fact that only 25 houses have been built out of a possible 600.

With priorities affecting the higher priced homes, the developers will concentrate from now on upon the building of low-cost homes. Purchases of materials made prior to the declaration of war by this country enabled the builders to put up 20 or so homes in the $8,000 to $12,000 range.

Alcohol Found Making Crime Worse in Type

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Criminals who are also alcoholics are much more likely to indulge in a violent type of crime than are other wrongdoers, says Dr. Ralph S Banay, of Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, N. Y.

Another conclusion Dr. Banay drew in an article in the current issue of the Quarterly Journal of studies on alcohol, published today at Yale, was that imprisoning alcoholics does nothing toward reforming them.

"Only by establishing proper institutions with ample facilities for diagnosis and treatment, with added means of industrial and moral rehabilitation, can we hope for improvement along these lines," he said.

Dr. Banay's article discussed an exhaustive study of 3,135 alcoholics admitted to Sing Sing from 1938 to 1940.

"With the general group (of criminals)," he wrote, "crimes against property tend to have precedence. The alcoholic group is characterized by more frequent violence, which necessitates a greater social, economic and medical emphasis.

"Though a large majority of all types of alcoholic offenders are passing through many corrective institutions throughout the States, still little is done for the study, understanding, treatment and prevention of this form of delinquency.

"The intemperate offenders live in a state of suspended alcoholic animation in prisons, until upon their release they shortly fall back into their previous habits."

Some of Dr. Banay's findings were: most of the 3,135 men were serving terms of one to five years, 12 per cent had no previous record, 25 per cent had been arrested six to 10 times, 12 per cent had been arrested 11 times or oftener, 25 per cent were parole violators.

Favors Ice Cream Delivery Cut

By the Associated Press

The dairy industry's advisory committee recommended today a 30 per cent reduction in ice cream deliveries to conserve transportation facilties in the industry.

Cloyde E. Beardslee, chief of the War Production Board's dairy section, in an announcement to the Boston Office of Emergency Management office, said that the recommendation called for elimination of all special and home deliveries, a reduction of the number of days on which ice cream deliveries could be made, and use of common carriers for serving scattered trade.

Mr. Beardslee suggested the recommendations could best be followed by agreements among local groups, and said such programs could be submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation to clear the plans through the Justice Department.

Penny Milk a Fact For N. H. School Children

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (AP)—Penny milk has become a fact for thousands of New Hampshire school children.

Authorization of the plan for four extensive milk marketing areas was announced by Philip B. Hearn, State Supervisor of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Schools were ruled eligible if it was found that 65 per cent of the pupils' parents had incomes averaging less than the average income for the area.

Pupils will pay one cent for a half-pint bottle of milk, with the Government making up the difference to producers.

Winchester Arms Plant Hearing Ends

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—A hearing on labor charges against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company ended yesterday with the concern's attorney insisting there had been no discrimination against union workers and an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board contending that testimony indicated there had been no natural reason for discharging three employees.

The charges were brought against the arms manufacturer, one of whose products is the Garand rifle, by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.).

Before the summations, the NLRB attorney, James C. Paradise, charged that the Winchester Employee Council actually was a company union but after Francis J. McDermott, chairman, testified that the organization no longer existed, a statement to that effect was entered and a further hearing on the matter was waived.

Mr. Paradise said the testimony made him "think they were looking for an excuse to get rid of "Ernest Cruze, an employee who had told of two incidents which he said occurred soon after he began wearing a C. I. O. button. He was called to the personnel manager's office and told that other workers were complaining he had a disease, Mr. Cruze said, but he was allowed to go back to work after a medical examination. Then, on the same day, he continued, his foreman charged him with unsatisfactory work.

In the case of Charles Thompson, a union steward who said he was discharged for an unexplained absence after he had taken a few days off at the time of his marriage, Mr. Paradise said. "It appears utterly unreasonable a company doing such important work would fire a man for such a reason."

James W. Cooper, Winchester attorney, contended all three men were discharged for a just cause, and said many of Mr. Paradise's remarks had gone beyond the hearing record.

As for Mr. Amato's case, Mr. Cooper told Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore: "Amato said on the stand he did not call the name, 'but maybe I should have.'"

Bomber Crashes In Rhode Island

WEST GREENWICH, R. I., April 3 (AP)—An Army medium bomber crashed into the woodlands here today and exploded, killing all five occupants, two officers and three enlisted men, the First Corps Area announced.

The plane was on a routine flight and a craft of that type was overdue at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., the announcement added.

Military intelligence at Mitchel Field on Long Island identified the victims as: Second Lieut. George L. Dover, pilot, Shelby, N. C.; Second Lieut. N. W. Frame, co-pilot, Porterville, Calif.; Staff Sergeant R. H. Trammel, radio operator, Brunswick, Ga.; Private R. R. Meredith, bombardier, Memphis, Tenn.; Private T. J. Rush, gunner, Philadelphia.

All witnesses agreed that the plane was flying low shortly before it came down. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleck, who live two miles from the scene, asserted they heard the motors sputtering a few moments before the explosion.

John H. Potter and men from a nearby farm, among the first to reach the wreckage, battled furiously for several minutes before they could control a forest fire that almost ringed the plane.

Blackout Order Violator Is Fined

WORCESTER, Mass., April 3 (AP)—Charged with violating blackout regulations during Worcester's last blackout on March 12, John Rojcewicz, of Worcester, President and Treasurer of the Waterfront Cafe, Inc., was fined $100 in District Court today.

Through counsel he appealed and was ordered held in bail of $100 for appearance in Superior Court. Special Justice Jacob Asher imposed the fine, heaviest yet levied here against a blackout violator, after street wardens testified they had to visit the cafe three times during the test blackout and that light could be seen from the defendant's place of business for at least 15 minutes of the 20-minute blackout.

Men to Do Nothing but Driving; Get 10-Cents-an-Hour Raise

The 24-hour-old strike of employees of Rapid Transit, Inc., which operates busses in Winthrop and Saugus, Mass., came to an end at 2:20 this afternoon, when the bus drivers won a 10-cents-an-hour increase in wages.

Under the agreement reached at conferences presided over by Joseph L. Tully, Industrial Relations Adjuster of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the drivers will get 85 cents an hour and a guarantee of seven hours' work a day. They had been paid 75 cents an hour, and had a six-hour-a-day guarantee.

In addition, the wages of the two top mechanics were raised from 82 cents to 90 cents an hour. The pay of other mechanics, which is scaled from 55 cents an hour to 77 cents an hour, will be subject to further negotiation.

Under the agreement, bus drivers will not be forced to do any other work but driving.

Terms of the agreement were announced by John F. O'Brien, International Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees, A. F. of L. The settlement was reached after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had stepped into the case to urge speedy wind-up of the negotiations. It had been hinted that if a speedy agreement were not attained, the Governor might set a deadline.

After the conference, the drivers immediately left the State House to return to work. Approximately 75 men were involved.

Hundreds of Winthrop, Mass., commuters benefited again this morning from the courtesy of Police Chief William Pumphret and volunteer citizens, who put the patrol wagon, cruising car, and private automobiles at their disposal, and carried them free over the strike-bound bus route of Rapid Transit, Inc., to the Orient Heights station of the Boston Elevated Railway.

As negotiations continued, Charles E. Flynn, President of Rapid Transit, Inc., said he had received this telegram from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

I have brought the information transmitted in your telegram to the attention of Acting President McMorrow of the Street and Electric Railway Employees. He advised me he would take action immediately. He is getting in touch with representatives of his union employed by your company whom you advise have gone on strike. I am sure arrangements will be made for return of the operators and settlement of the dispute through a conference of negotiation.

Ironically enough, the strike of the drivers—provoked by an order to one of their number to paint curbings yellow at Winthrop Beach—came just at a time when requests were being made by a citizens' committee for a reduction of the 10-cent bus fare between Winthrop and the Maverick and Orient Heights stations of the Elevated.

On the refusal of the driver to comply with orders to paint the curb, an argument followed and the worker was ordered off the premises by James F. Spellman, Branch Superintendent, according to Charles Vivian, President of the bus drivers Local 1,148, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, an A. F. of L. union.

Mr. Vivian also said that other drivers had been given similar tasks, and that after their refusal they had been ordered off the company property. He called a meeting of all available drivers yesterday afternoon, and the strike was voted. He added that the company had been notified that the drivers were not prepared to handle this sort of maintenance work.

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Chinese Feel That India Should Accept

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, April 2—Chinese reaction to the proposals of the British War Cabinet for the reform of India's political status appears generally favorable. The plan presented by Sir Stafford Cripps is taken as an expression of Britain's sincere intention to go as far as possible in the present circumstances to assure India of the fulfillment of its desire for independence. Most Chinese believe Indian leaders would be well advised to accept the proposals even though they do not satisfy all jolitical groups.

There is an unmistakable undertone of anxiety in all comments on the Indian question in Chungking. It was aptly expressed by the Chinese Government spokesman when he said:

"It is not Great Britain and India alone who cannot afford to see Sir Stafford Cripps' mission end in failure."

Nationalist China cannot be accused of indifference toward India's achievement of complete independence. On the contrary, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen always demanded national freedom for India, as for every other Asiatic country, and China's present leaders have never left any doubt of their intense desire to see a free India enabled to co-operate with a free and strong China in securing the political self determination and the progress of Asia as a whole.

Finishing Touches Later

It is felt in Chungking that details of the Indian independence plan can be ironed out after victory has been won, especially since conditions may be expected to be more favorable then. China and other Allies will be willing and able to support India at the peace conference. Moreover, the trend toward increasing realization of British Government policies marked by the inclusion of Sir Stafford Cripps in the War Cabinet probably will become even more pronounced after the war and India itself may achieve a higher degree of national unity in its fight against aggression.

China continues to ascribe the greatest importance to India's role in the war. First, it is thought more and more likely that the Japanese may attack India, especially if outright conquest of Australia proves too difficult a task due to American reinforcements, and if an attack on Russia should appear too risky. In that case, India would require the greatest possible popular co-operation for its self defense and for harassing the Japanese wherever they may obtain a foothold. The reported Japanese landing at Akyab, 100 miles from India, has brought acute realization of India's peril to the Chinese.

The Chinese are doing their best to make India understand what a decisive factor popular co-operation was in China's successful policy of "trading space against time" as well as in Japan's continued failure to make full use of its conquests in China.

China Needs India's Help

Secondly, China's supply with essential American and British armaments in preparation for a future large scale counterattack against Japan is dependent upon development and maintenance of road and air communications with India.

It is true that some of the various roads from India to China at present under construction through remote districts could not easily be threatened by any likely advance of the Japanese into Northeastern India but the possibility cannot be dismissed and the Chinese expect from the Indians that they will do all in their power to maintain China's vital link with the outside world.

Thirdly, Indian supplies will be required to supplement those from the United States and Great Britain to maintain a permanent front in Burma from where Chinese, British and Indian troops are eager at first to harass and later to attack the Japanese rear toward French Indo China, Thailand and Malaya. India, being infinitely richer than Free China in raw materials and machinery, would be eminently suited as a major source of supplies for the China war theater at a great saving of shipping space to the Allies.

Would Bolster China's Morale

The necessary industrial expansion is also considered dependent upon closer co-operation of the Indian people in the general war effort. In addition, the internal unification of India, and its wholehearted participation in the war, would be of the greatest importance to Chinese morale.

In referring to this important factor, the Chinese Government spokesman said, "if an announcement of Sir Stafford Cripps' success in reaching an agreement with the Indian leaders is made in the coming week or so it will bolster the spirit of China and of the Chinese troops which are now defending Burma."

However, the Chinese are hopeful the effect of the journey of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to India which seems to have resulted in more than the usual expressions of mutual friendship will show itself during the next critical days in which the Indian leaders will have to make momentous decisions and that an agreement will be worked out which will enable India to concentrate on the common war effort. In this, as in other respects, public opinion in Chungking remains optimistic.

New China to India Air Line Reported

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 3

Britain and China were reported semiofficially today to have signed an agreement permitting the China National Aviation Corporation to open an air line between Chungking and Calcutta.

The agreement, it was said, probably would lead to large expansion of the present limited air service between China and India, perhaps including freight transport by big American-built planes.

British and German Bombers Trade Heavy Night Blows

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—In the heaviest exchange of air blows in many months, RAF planes inflicted heavy damage on the Matford truck plant outside Paris, raided docks at Le Havre, and carried out fighter sweeps over Nazi-held air fields last night, while the Germans countered with heavy raids on the English south coast.

The Air Ministry said bomber pilots returning from the Matford raid reported they had carried out an effective bombardment of "this important objective"—one of the key French industrial plants in the Air Ministry's master plan for demolishing Nazi and Nazi-controlled war industries.

Only two British planes were lost, the Ministry said.

The German communiqué identified their objectives as Dover and Portland. Coastal observers said the Nazi raiders dared the British balloon barrage by coming in at extremely low level, then climbing sharply after releasing their bombs.

The Air Ministry reported that a number of Nazi bombers were damaged on their return from the attacks on England by British planes hovering over German airdromes. One squadron leader alone reported hits on two Nazi planes which approached their base with their landing lights on.

Nazis Fly Low

The fury of the moonlit German assault, sudden and brief but of extraordinary intensity, suggested to some Britons that the invasion tables may have been turned. They speculated that the Nazis, fearful of a repetition of recent British hit-and-run invasions of Occupied France, might have been trying to break up any new preparations on this side.

Although the German planes were in unusual force, their bombs fell over a relatively broad area and a communiqué indicated that damages and casualties were slight except for "one place on the South Coast and another one on the Southeast Coast" where "damage was caused and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal."

"The Nazis buzzed in like a swarm of angry bees, dropped their bomb cargoes in hit or miss fashion, then beat it back quickly for the French coast.

Public Shelter Hit

"They came in unusually low with a roar heard for miles.

"At first we thought it was our own machines returning from French raids. Then the bombs started whistling down all around the town and the countryside. Many fell on open ground and caused no damage. The Germans made no attempt to concentrate on any objective."

Many homes were damaged or destroyed in one town which was a target of the Nazi raiders and a bomb which scored a direct hit on a crowded public shelter caused a considerable number of casualties. Nine bodies were removed from the shelter by dawn and rescue work was continuing.

Windows of one hospital were blown in and otherwise damaged when a nearby shelter was hit and patients had to be removed.

Reporting "considerable damage," the Press Association said scores of families were trapped beneath their shattered homes, but many had been saved by crawling into steel cage shelters kept under dining-room tables. Survivors were being dug out every hour.

Truck Plant Blasted

The RAF attack on the Nazi-directed Matford works at Poissy, on the Seine River eight miles from Paris, was the third by the RAF in a month's time and the second on successive nights.

Informed sources said Britain's big bombers "got in some good licks" on the works, reputed to supply Germany with 20 new trucks a day, but they emphasized that it was not on the big scale of other recent British air raids.

[Vichy said seven persons were wounded in last night's RAF raid on Poissy, while two British planes were brought down, it was announced today, one at Conflans-Sainte Honorine, north of Poissy, and another in St. Germain Forest to the south.

Bombs also were said to have fallen at Andresy and Marly, where several houses were destroyed and a number of persons were injured.]

The resurgent air warfare echoed also over the Mediterranean, where the Germans staged a dawn-to-dawn attack on Malta starting April 1 and lost 14 planes certainly plus 13 others probably destroyed or damaged, a British communiqué announced.

Malta Attacked Again

The Nazi raiders were over the island base continuously and despite some of the bitterest air fighting in almost 2,000 raids on Malta. The communiqué said the RAF lost no planes. Ground batteries supported the RAF's interceptor forces with the mightiest anti-aircraft barrage the islanders have heard so far.

Meanwhile Britain released figures claiming that Germany lost 159 planes during March over the British Isles, the Mediterranean and the European Continent exclusive of the Russian front. Britain's losses came to 144.

They gave this sectional breakdown.

Over Britain—Germany, 7; Britain, 0.

Over Europe — Germany, 59; Britain, 102.

Over the Mediterranean area—Germany, 93; including 59 brought down by Malta's defenders alone; Britain, 42.

In addition the Admiralty reported six Axis planes shot down by warships.

It Won't Be So Bleak for Long

Paramount News from Associated Press; "News of the Day" from International

Along 'Burma Road' Route to Alaska

Top: This young man of the United States Army Engineers is one of those building a 1,200-mile road across the wild, rocky terrain of British Columbia. Heavy tractors and giant bulldozers have already been put to work as Col. William M. Hoge and his men tackle the big job that means so much to the United States war effort. Middle: A scene in western Canada, with United States soldiers getting "set" to build the proposed defense roadway. Some road-building equipment is on hand. Below: A log cabin being erected along the route.

U. S. Engineers and Supplies In Canada to Build Alaska Road

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 3 (CP)—The soggy, treacherous 250-mile winter road from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson—used in the building of the Alaska Highway—has become impassable and no longer can be used to transport supplies and equipment into northern points, it was learned here.

The road was being used by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to transport men and supplies into Fort Nelson in preparation for building the highway.

Deep, swirling rivers, frozen during winter months and able to hold heavy trucks and road equipment, are starting to break up and are reportedly unsafe for vehicles.

The winter road crossed two wide rivers and innumerable smaller streams, besides mile after mile of muskeg which is beginning to thaw.

Unofficial sources at Dawson Creek reported all required United States engineers have reached Fort Nelson with necessary supplies and equipment. The troops are camped on the banks of the Musquaw River, organizing themselves for the job of building a pioneer road which will link north and south.

The 65-mile British Columbia Government road from Dawson Creek to Fort St. John is said to be in "bad condition" as the result of recent thaws which have forced the frost out of the ground.

Final selection of the route for the Alaska highway is to be made by land surveyors who have been studying ground conditions in the area for the past few days.

Meanwhile, a road construction program which will link the port of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, with the highway system of British Columbia is to be undertaken with all speed by the Dominion Government.

Officials in Ottawa estimated that about 105 miles of new road construction would be required to complete a connection between Prince Rupert and Prince George, British Columbia, thus giving a road outlet to the coastal city now served by a northern branch of the Canadian National Railways running west from Red Pass Junction, British Columbia.

Survey parties have been sent out along the Skeena River Valley to locate the most suitable route.

Engineers said the territory was "difficult."

Under existing plans the road from Prince Rupert will have no connection with the proposed Alaska highway, as United States engineers are to begin construction work on this military road at Fort St. John, British Columbia, northeast of Prince George.

The immediate benefit of filling in the gaps in the road connection from Prince Rupert to Prince George will be the facility it gives for road transport to travel from almost any part of the Province to the northern Pacific port.

To obtain direct connection with the prairies, it will be necessary to complete construction in sections between Prince George and Jasper, Alberta. Part of the construction work in this more easterly area will be undertaken by Japanese moved from the Pacific Coast protected area.

Building and improvement along the Prince Rupert-Jasper route will be a Canadian project, although it was conceded in official quarters that road projects in this area may have importance in the defense of the entire northern territory in which both Canada and the United States are interested.

Southern connections of the northern British Columbia highway system are also being extended.

Japanese on Road

OTTAWA, April 3 (CP)—An estimated 3,000 Japanese from British Columbia will be moved to work camps in Northern Ontario in the near future to work on the trans-Canada highway, officials said here.

The party of 132 Japanese men which passed through Winnipeg March 31 is the initial movement. The 3,000 will be spread out between Schreiber, Ontario, where the first group will be camped, to White River.

The movement to Ontario is part of the Government program to remove all Japanese from the "protected area" set up at the coast, including all of British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains.

About 4,000 Japanese male nationals now have been moved away from the seacoast, most of them to interior Northern Ontario, officials said.

When the big movement to Ontario is completed almost all the male nationals will have been moved out of the protected area, they added.

Britain Also Bans Tires

LONDON, April 3 (CP)—Britain's new tire rationing plan, announced April 1, is intended to help bridge the anticipated gap between exhaustion of existing rubber stocks and the start of synthetic production on a big scale.

The plan, coming into effect April 4, will limit sales of all tires to owners of vehicles engaged in essential work and will apply even to tractors and horse drawn rubber-tired carts.

The tires of unused cars may be commandeered and it will be a criminal offense for one motorist to give tires to another.

A Ministry of Supply official declared: "The Government's attitude is one of complete ruthlessness. We simply have got to save rubber."

The official added that Britain "with extreme difficulty" would be able to tide over the period between depletion of its stocks and the arrival of a "big flow of synthetic production we are hoping to get mostly from the United States."

Under the tire plan sales will be controlled by establishment throughout the country of 1,200 depots—dealers licensed by the Ministry.

Olive Drab for Bus Tops

NEWARK, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Public Service Co-ordinated Transport has started painting the top of 3,000 buses, reputedly the largest fleet of its kind in the world, a dull olive drab.

Officials said the step was taken at the suggestion of the Army because the shiny gray in regular use would reflect too much light to possible air raiders. Sides of the buses will remain a bright yellow.

Japan and Its Conquered Areas

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A few more scanty reports on the welfare of civilians in Japanese-won areas of the Far East have reached this country. They are more reassuring than earlier reports from Hong Kong and other regions which told of Japanese atrocities.

In a speech in the House of Commons on March 10, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden accused the Japanese of the worst sort of atrocities in Hong Kong. He said 50 British officers and men were bound hand and foot and killed with bayonets, women both European and Asiatic violated and murdered and one whole Chinese district declared a brothel without exception for the status of any of the inhabitants. Reports from neutral and Chinese sources tended to confirm Mr. Eden's charges.

Now, however, Shanghai, for example, is portrayed as far from being a prison camp, although British and American nationals have many hardships to endure and adequate food and other supplies are extremely difficult to obtain. Except for a few living in the Hungjao residential district to the westward, "enemy nationals" are not permitted by the Japanese to go outside the barbed-wire barricades around the foreign areas.

At the beginning of the war those in the Hungjao section were in the odd position of wanting to "break into jail." For it was only within the city proper that supplies could be had. These people are now permitted to make purchases inside the city, although they still live in Hungjao. Evidently the Japanese do not fear they will seek to escape into Free China. Only four or five "enemy nationals" almost all young Americans, have thus far escaped from Shanghai. However, a large number of escapes have been reported from Hong Kong.

Mail Service Renewed

One of the most encouraging aspects of the situation in Japanese-held China is that ordinary mail is beginning to be exchanged once more between it and Free China. Several letters have recently been received in this country from missionaries in China.

It is believed that mail can now be sent from friends and relatives in the United States to prisoners of the Japanese at certain points, provided some one in free China will receive, re-address and re-stamp letters from this country (which the U. S. postal authorities will still receive for free China points, but not for Shanghai and similar points in the occupied territory).

Just how this unusual situation has come to pass is not known in the United States. But in years past, the Chinese Postal Administration displayed exceptional and often heroic ingenuity in putting a postal bridge across China's civil war lines. Evidently history is repeating itself. The Japanese do not operate the mail service in occupied China, though they keep a close censorship on it.

Letter From Shanghai

One American missionary woman, writing from Shanghai's French Concession on Jan. 20, gave to her American friends a reassuring picture of things as they were at that time. She said she had been in "our comfortable apartment" since Nov. 17, and went on to tell of life in the city as follows:

"Always, in every time of adjustment, there is much standing in line, waiting in and out of doors for the jostling crowds to be looked after, but the crowds are good natured and the officials have treated us all with great courtesy, kindness and patience. Those in authority are working out plans so that our physical needs—food, fuel and clothing—are well cared for. When I heard yesterday that I could reach you by air mail I was glad indeed. My last word from home was received on Nov. 4. Others within the last few days have received letters written at that time so I am living in hopes.

"I take long walks every day. We are living in the midst of friends, old and new, and Shanghai with the busses all stopped and cars scarce is a city of rickshaws, bicycles and man-pulled carts, a delightful place in which to walk."

Waiting in line is believed to refer to the necessity for queueing-up to get food and other supplies, a common practice not only in Shanghai but in Hong Kong during its siege and before the present period of internment.

A letter written the previous day by a companion of the writer of the foregoing (both women had recently arrived from Soochaw), said:

"The weather is fine and cold, but we have warm clothes and comforts. The food is excellent. The Municipal Council is planning in a very efficient way, so we believe that we shall continue to have plenty of food. All are kind to us."

Control of Necessities

It is not clear which Municipal Council is referred to; the French Concession is governed by the French Municipal Council, and the adjacent International Settlement by the Shanghai Municipal Council from which the former American and British members have now vanished, to be replaced by Japanese and Germans. It is believed that both councils have been keeping firm control on stocks and prices of necessities.

Two Chinese are operating a secret short-wave radio station in one of the Shanghai foreign areas. This communicates daily with Chunking and although it mostly deals with matters of military interest, there are occasional bits of civilian news. Guerrilla bombings and other acts against the Japanese in occupied Shanghai have continued, with the result that on occasion the occupying forces have had to close off certain streets and take other none too successful measures in efforts to cope with such resistance to their rule.

The Chinese are apparently being encouraged by the Japanese to leave all the big cities of the China Coastal area, and it is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 Chinese have left Hong Kong.

Some Food For Sale

Persons recently escaping from Hong Kong explain that the internment point variously referred to as "Stanley Prison," "Stanley Barracks," and so on, is a peninsula stretching out from the eastern side of the island, across the hills from Victoria, into the Pacific. It comprises many buildings including a barracks, a school, a hospital and a jail. All these are now in use for internment purposes.

The fare here has been miserably scanty, consisting until a few weeks ago, when the last direct information could be obtained, almost wholly of rice without either vegetables or meat—just what the Crown Colony Government used to give Chinese refugees, and not at all what the Occidental appetite is geared to.

It has been possible to buy some food. However, it is about five miles or so over the roads from Victoria to the Stanley area. Many Japanese sentries must be passed and some of them are practiced hands at confiscating what they want from the passerby. Little or no gasoline is available to civilians.

The living conditions of those interned at Hong Kong cannot be considered good even though excesses of the early days of the occupation apparently have now been halted, by better discipline. It seems that in general the troops were compelled by their officers and military police to treat the Chinese relatively well.

Conditions in Manila

Not much is known about conditions in Manila. U. S. High Commissioner Sayre, just back in Washington, felt it best not to send messages or messengers through the lines after around Jan. 1 because he feared that their interception might imperil the people about whom he was inquiring.

Mr. Sayre has no assurance as to the authenticity of the list of internees at Santo Tomas University, released to the press from Washington. It was brought out to Corregidor by two men who apparently were suspected of being spies.

Several Manila Americans have escaped to Cebu, or at any rate turned up there. It seems possible that they joined the American forces and have been prevented from radioing their experiences in detail for that reason.

There is regular communication with southern Philippine points, but these points are completely cut off from word of Luzon except as reports are brought through by the few civilians who have arrived either from Bataan or Manila.

Swiss Send Information

Fairly fast reports of the safety of Americans and other "enemies" in Japan were sent out through the Swiss, but on the other hand there has been little detail. Some are interned, some not; as to the conditions, all is kept dark, but it is likely that conditions are the best there of any of the areas Japan has now under its control, since the existence of war entails only a technical alteration of the status of foreigners. If Japan is subjected to extensive air raids, however, this may change somewhat.

A few Americans are known to be under arrest rather than in mere internment. Among the best known of these are J. B. Powell, publisher of the China Weekly Review at Shanghai, and Victor Keen, Shanghai correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. An unconfirmed but probably authentic report says Mr. Keen was released early in March. The only reason those familiar with Shanghai could see for his arrest was that he was a close friend and associate of Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell had long been at odds with the Japanese. Friends fear for his survival.

Starvation Stalks Hong Kong Captives

By the Associated Press

London, April 3

Dr. Gordon King, who has just escaped from Hong Kong and reached Chungking, was quoted by Reuters News Agency last night as declaring half the 1,600 Britons and 300 Americans interned in Hong Kong's Stanley Prison were in danger of starvation within six months.

Dr. King, a physician and former professor in Hong Kong University, said the Japanese had refused requests by an Italian bishop, the Swedish consul and others for better treatment of the prisoners. Many of the prisoners are children or elderly persons.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The 366 United States prisoners of war, who were captured on Gilbert, Wake and Guam Islands by the Japanese and interned at Zentsuji, island of Shikoku, are being well treated, the International Red Cross reported in a cablegram made public today by Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho.

However, the men want more entertainment, fancier food, and mail from the folks back home.

This was the most detailed account received through neutral sources to date on the welfare of men who fell into enemy hands.

Mr. White was chosen to release the report, presumably because many of the soldiers and civilians captured in the American outposts were residents of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Civilians from these and other Western States were engaged in military construction work on the captured islands.

The cablegram from an agent of the International Red Cross was transmitted to the Navy Department here and then turned over to Mr. White. He made it public as follows:

"Have visited camp for prisoners of war at Zentsuji March 12 accompanied by aid from the Information Bureau and the Japanese Red Cross. Camp on large island of Shikoku in the north near inland sea on fertile plain between hills covered with pines; good climate; no endemical diseases.

Camp Covers Six Acres

"Market town of Zentsuji with 25,000 inhabitants nearby. Camp covers six acres surrounded by barbed wire and a wooden fence. Two army barracks, two stories high, well ventilated, 12,000 cubic meters in all. Capacity 500; present number 374. One Englishman from Shanghai, two Dutchmen, five Australians and rest Americans of whom eight are from Gilbert Island, 20 from Wake and the rest from Guam. Forty-five officers, 10 doctors, two druggists, one dentist.

"Barracks recently divided into rooms of from one to fourteen camp beds, each having five blankets, a pillow and mattress for officers. Heating by modern stoves.

"Daily rations 300 grams of bread, 300 rice, 160 wheat plus potatoes, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, fish, eggs, etc. Total 3,200 calories. Meat, sugared food and in this season, fruits, are rather rare. Young and active prisoners are losing weight; old and idle prisoners gain weight.

"Tobacco ration is 10 cigarettes per one to three days, according to rank.

More Shoes Needed

"Clothing sufficient for the moment but 120 pairs of shoes requested as soon as possible. Daily laundering; good hygiene; large hot Japanese bath daily for workers and weekly for others. Latrines clean and isolated.

"Infantry in barracks; military hospital nearby. Visits from Japanese doctors three times a week. Monthly inspection. Fifteen wounded in infirmary of whom seven wounded by bombs and one had leg amputated above the knee. All getting along well. American dentist wants to practice. We will procure instruments for him.

"Prisoners wish books, equipment for sports and games, piano, typewriters. Protecting power will take charge of that.

"Religious services conducted by a minister who is also a prisoner."

'War' Flavor in Egg Hunt

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 3 (AP)—There'll be a wartime flavor to the annual Easter egg hunt of 12,000 youngsters.

Paper eggs will be substituted, but 100 of them will be marked, and can be substituted for defense stamps.

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FASHIONS
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DRAPERY
RESTAURANT
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Polish Units Ready for Action Against Nazi Drive

Russia fully convinced of Polish loyalty; Progress in equipping new army necessarily slow.

OTTAWA, April 3 (CP)—Polish troops numbering 40,000 to 60,000 have crossed from Russia into Persia to strengthen the United Nations forces there, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, said during his visit here.

He said the Polish forces in Persia "would be handy soon."

In Russia, the Polish armies are not in action yet, since it takes time to provide them with full equipment, he said. Information received by him within the last few days showed that Premier Stalin's view of the situation had taken a favorable turn from the Polish point of view and final organization of ne wdivisions was being hastened.

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When and if Hitler starts his spring offensive against Russia he may find himself opposed on one part of the front by powerful, compact Polish infantry divisions. The Polish Ministry of Information in London announced recently that these troops, which have been in training in southeast Russia, soon would be ready for action.

Fitting the Polish soldiers for warfare has been a slow and difficult task, due mainly to the physical condition of the men after two years as homeless refugees or prisoners of war, the scarcity of equipment and the Russian Government's preoccupation with its own war efforts. Nearly all of the officers and equipment for the troops had to be sent from Britain.

But in spite of hardships and discouragement the morale of the Polish troops is excellent and they are expected to give a good account of themselves at the front.

The Will to Victory

The formation of a Polish Army in beleaguered Russia is a striking commentary on the unquenchable Polish will to victory.

The following excerpts from letters written by Polish soldiers in Russia for their "wall newspapers" printed in pen and ink and reproduced by a Polish weekly in London illustrate vividly why Poland will never be conquered:

They nave crowded us into the tents like cattle, 15 to the tent. You can't turn around or lie down. . . .

The war . . . The Germans are moving; but so are the Bolsheviks and they'll give it to the Germans . . . There is a mass of trains. The tracks are crowded. Of course that's the reason our uniforms are so slow in coming. Uniforms! Won't we make an appearance! The eagles will shine. Our trousers will be long. We'll nave warm overcoats. Good brown shoes. New belts. Arms. When our company marches out there will be a sight worth seeing. Every man an officer and every officer a general.

Let it be cold and bad, brother; we are members of our army now—and that's enough. Don't you remember how the Old Man—the familiar Army name for commanding officers—said: "We'll dig into the earth but we'll hold out." Have no fear, brother. We'll hold out two years more if need be.

Yes, comrades, with pain in our hearts we long for the Free Fatherland and for our families, scattered under the Hitler occupation in the East, suffering from cold and hunger.

We, thanks to our leaders, have been liberated from Soviet labor camps and called to arms, hence as soldiers we must not be pessimists . . . We are a believing nation. God is just, and the final victory must be on the side of justice. History will repeat itself. There will be another Battle of Grünwald. [The famous battle of 1410 in which the Poles and Lithuanians decisively defeated the Teutonic Knights and stopped their drive into the East.]

Transportation Problems

As one of the excerpts points out, transportation problems have been almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of transforming the liberated Polish soldiers into fighting units.

The Russians, fighting first a backward moving battle and subsequently a hastily organized offensive action, have been extremely hard-pressed for railroad cars and for other means of transport. It has been natural that they should put the movement of their own troops and equipment first.

Shortly after the Soviet Government ordered the release of the men who were to form the nucleus of the Polish Army from prison and labor camps they were instructed to proceed at once to organizational and induction centers.

This was in the early autumn and most of the Poles, prospective soldiers and civilians alike, were poorly dressed and the Polish military mission was unable in many instances to provide sufficient money for transportation and clothes. As a consequence, many of the journeys had to be made on foot, frequently through sub-zero cold and deep snow.

Aid Came slowly

When they arrived at the camps some of the prospective fighting men were barefoot and close to starvation. The Polish military mission sought aid from the Soviet authorities, and, while it was forthcoming, it was forthcoming slowly.

The Soviet, understandably perhaps, were hesitant about permitting too strong a foreign army to be established in their midst.

They acted as if they wern't too sure of the loyalty of these Polish troops whether they could be trusted to fight with and not against their Russian Allies after the hardships they had endured.

At the time the Soviet-Polish pact agreeing to the formation of a Polish Army was signed the Russians hoped it would be a Red Army, at least in an ideological sense. They were considerably disappointed when it became clear that the Poles wanted an army of their own, under their own officers and under their own flag. At first the Soviets wanted to limit the Polish commander in chief, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, to 30,000 men, but under subsequent pressure they agreed to an army of 100,000 men and to permit 25,000 to be sent to the Middle East and another 2,000 to Britain for aviation training.

The Polish troops have remained Polish in their outlook and in their primary loyalties. Their faith in the ultimate restoration of Poland has never wavered in spite of months and years of being without news of what was happening to their homeland. With the signing of the Russian-Polish pact they heard of General Sikorski and their veneration of him is unbounded. The one dominant purpose of the Polish soldiers is to help defeat Hitler and thus restore all freedom-loving countries.

What use will be made of the Polish troops in Russia remains to be seen. Information from reliable Polish sources indicates that thus far about two divisions have been uniformed by Britain and are waiting for equipment promised by the United States.

Other divisions are in process of formation, but they are all still beyond the Volga, and, from the admittedly not too advantageous observation point of the United States, the Soviets seem still a little hesitant about using the Poles on a front that has drawn steadily closer to the old Polish frontier.

The Polish troops are, to be sure, far more comfortable than they were during the autumn and early winter, when they lived in tents or sheds without walls, even when snow covered the ground. They have built stable habitations and organized life as soldiers in training. As evidence of their superb morale, these rehabilitated men of arms write of sitting about the fires in the evening and singing familiar soldier songs and improvised melodies and prayers. Not for a quarter of a century have songs of this tenor been heard in this part of Russia. There is only one longing in the Polish camps—a longing for action.

Despite the difficulties they have had in Russia these Polish soldiers realize full well that Russia is fighting Hitler and is their strong ally. Hitler is the only enemy of the Poles.

Polish Ministry of Information

Rise of a New Poland

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski (above), Commander of Polish Armies and also Premier, reviews a group from the Polish Women's Auxiliary in Russia. In the central picture Polish artillery forces are seen on parade. The lower picture, also taken in Russia, is of Polish infantry, marching. Polish troops have already crossed into Iran to strengthen the Allied armies ready for Hitler's expected drive for oil fields now in the hands of the Allies.

British Train Canadians In New Activity

GREENOCK, Scotland, April 3 (CP)—A special force of Canadian seamen manning specially constructed boats is being trained in Britain to take part in combined operations, Capt. R. I. Agnew, officer commanding Canadian naval establishments in Great Britain, said yesterday.

"The Royal Canadian Navy has added another form of activity to the many ways in which it is cooperating with the Royal Navy in the prosecution of the war," Captain Agnew said at the presentation of a mobile kitchen donated by the Atlantic War Fund of Halifax to Greenock Borough.

"Units of the R. C. N. composed of lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, stokers and seamen now are being given intensive training at Royal Navy training establishments in combined operations — that is, operations carried out jointly by the Navy, Army and Air Force," Captain Agnew told his audience.

"The personnel of these units had been specially selected from lists of volunteers for this service on the basis of their trade and service qualifications. Additional units will arrive from Canada to take the place of those who have completed training and have joined the active combined operations command of the Royal Navy."

It is understood that none have yet seen action though some have been working with Canadian Army units in their commando training along the coast, manning the assault boats from which soldiers storm beaches in mock attacks.

Navy Calls Back Keyser

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ralph S. Keyser has been named assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Navy announces. General Keyser retired in 1937 but was called to active duty a year ago and has been serving as Director of the Marine Reserve Division.

Britain Has Caches of Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—To avoid hunger in event of invasion the Ministry of Food has hidden vast stores of food of all descriptions in every part of the country, especially in comparatively isolated areas far from the coast and ports.

The Government, moreover, has established 361 cold-storage warehouses which can preserve butter for two years and bacon for 12 months in a temperature of 12 degrees above zero.

Foodstocks are said by Ministry of Food officials to be 30 per cent higher today than in December, 1940. The greatly improved position in the supply of food is due to two main factors. First is the large increase in home food production, and second is American assistance. Between April and December, 1941, Britain received under lend lease from the United States imports equal to a full month's peacetime imports from all over the world.

A typical storage plant such as is being widely established by the Government houses 5,600 tons of meat, bacon, butter, and thousands of dozens of eggs. In addition to these places which are designed especially for housing perishable goods, odd and unexpected buildings like barns, stables and garages all over Britain are being used to preserve other kinds of food. It is said that 10,000 of these now are in use. In the face of any possible eventuality it is felt that no part of the country will lack sufficient supplies of six or seven essential foods.

These include such foods as domestic and imported corned beef, biscuits, cocoa and tea, and numerous canned goods from America. The food caches are located so as to be near large communities, and in some cases are equipped with stoves and kitchen facilities so that in case of emergency they may be opened to serve hot meals to the citizens in their neighborhood. In addition to the food stores, military authorities have made note of large commercial establishments whose food stocks could be drawn upon in the event of an emergency.

The approach of summer is bringing some changes in rationing schemes here. A reduction of meat rations is foreshadowed by Lord Woolton, who urges people to accustom themselves to a vegetarian diet as much as possible. White bread is to disappear from the shops almost immediately and its place will be taken by brown wheatmeal bread known as "national bread." During the summer adults are to be allowed three pints of milk weekly instead of 2½ pints. The Government has announced that it will, in the next few months, manufacture enough milk products in various forms to be sufficient for the needs of the winter of 1942-43. At the same time, all classes of people are warned that it is illegal to preserve more than one month's store of any nonrationed goods, or to purchase any when the household already has a month's supply. This new regulation applies not only to private individuals, but also to restaurants. Ministry of Food officials have the power to investigate any place where it is suspected that more than a month's supply of nonrationed food is stored.

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Nazis List Allied Naval Losses

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. April 3 (AP)—The High Command claimed today that during February and March the German Navy, operating against the fleets of the United States and Britain, sank one cruiser, eight destroyers, three corvettes, four torpedo boats, 12 motor torpedo boats and motor gunboats, five escort vessels and three submarine chasers.

In addition during the same period, a communiqué said, the German Air Force sank two motor gunboats and three escort vessels.

"Another 37 warships, including 10 cruisers, 11 destroyers and five submarines were damaged in offensive operations by German naval forces and in air attacks by the Luftwaffe," it added.

The High Command said the cruiser listed among the ships sank was British—a ship of the Leander class. The Germans had said recently that a ship of this class had been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean.

None of the other ships was named in the communiqué.

German bombers scored bomb hits on two "enemy merchant ships" near the British-held Libyan port of Tobruk, the High Command said today.

It reported that 10 British planes were shot down in Mediterranean and North African air battles, and said day and night air attacks on Malta continued.

Heythrop Sunk

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the destroyer Heythrop had been sunk. The Heythrop was one of the "Hunt" class, which were laid down in 1939 and completed in 1940. These ships displace 904 tons, and carry four 4-inch anti-aircraft and eight smaller guns.

U-Boat Garages

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The Berlin Radio reported today that U-boats for Atlantic operations were housed "like cars in a garage" in new dry docks built along the West Coast of Europe by Todt engineering units.

The broadcast, quoting a Berlin newspaper, said the dry docks were roofed with concrete to make them safe against air attacks.

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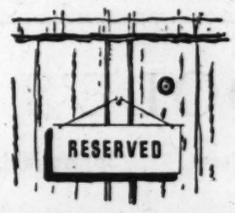

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4. NOTIFY US OF CHANGED PLANS

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5. TRAVEL AT OFF-PEAK PERIODS

Currently, travel is particularly heavy during weekends, holidays and commuting hours. Whenever possible schedule your trips, shopping expeditions, etc., to avoid rush periods. You'll have a wider choice of accommodations—enjoy greater comfort and more personal attention.

6. PURCHASE ROUND TRIP TICKETS

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

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British Alarm Over Vichy Eased by U. S. Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—British alarm over the situation in Vichy France appears to have abated somewhat.

It is now felt that even if Pierre Laval does succeed in getting a place of power in the Vichy regime, as events of the past few days have hinted. German possession of the French Fleet will not necessarily follow.

Calm consideration of the facts bring into sharp focus the difficulties Hitler would face in taking immediate and decisive action to attempt to complete French collaboration with the Axis in the present circumstances.

The British also have confidence in American diplomacy at Vichy. It is recognized that the United States would lose no time in severing diplomatic relations with Vichy if M. Laval returned to power and that the flow of American supplies to French North Africa would be stopped.

Weigh de Gaulle's Speech

Nevertheless, the forthright speech of Gen. Charles de Gaulle here on April 1 in which he warned of the paradoxical dangers attendant upon the United Nations' attitude toward Vichy is still provoking serious thought in London.

Endeavoring to view the de Gaulle speech objectively, it has to be recognized that the Free French leader has a number of grievances, notably United States' continued recognition of Vichy with British acquiescence.

General de Gaulle feels that he is not sufficiently consulted regarding Allied plans. On the other hand his individualistic activities haven't always helped him in this respect. He is also wrestling with problems of leadership and seniority in his own camp, which is perhaps not surprising in the circumstances in which the Free French movement has been built up.

At the same time his latest speech expresses more clearly than ever before a conviction of Free Frenchmen that the present United Nations policy regarding Vichy is a wrong and dangerous course.

Neither Side Suited

The Times, of London, and other papers here published the de Gaulle speech fairly fully. The BBC omitted reference to it in its main news bulletin on April 1.

The Daily Telegraph devoted an editorial to applauding the activities of the Free French forces and praised General de Gaulle for unreservedly placing his followers in the Southwestern Pacific at the disposal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Telegraph pointed out that Britain and the United States are pursuing toward Vichy an agreed policy "which we deem to be in the best interests of the Allied cause and of France herself. If the fruits of that policy have often left much to be desired, Hitler's own relations with Vichy are also a good deal less satisfactory than he would like."

Pressure for Offensive

In one important respect there is a better prospect of relief to the French situation than there has been in a long time. That is in the likelihood of intensification of British action in the west.

Besides the long-expected increase in continental raids, the feeling that a bigger-scale offensive is necessary is understood to be spreading in responsible quarters.

Although the matter hasn't yet reached the stage for Cabinet decision, the fact that pressure from influential sources here is being added to already strong pressure from Russia and other outside quarters, as well as from the British press and public, suggests that the British Government may now have to give special reconsideration to a long-term policy in light of new claims.

Any such stepping up of offensive action against the continent would help meet General de Gaulle's call that the United Nations shall not stint support for Free France.

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Greeks Disagree on Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3 — Sharp disagreement over policy among Greek Government Officials-in-Exile was charged today when Aristides Dimitratos, one-time Minister of Labor, who was ousted last February, declared that a short-wave radiocast he was to make to Greece on Wednesday afternoon had been canceled at the last minute. Mr. Dimitratos, Greek delegate to the International Labor Organization Conference at Columbia University last November, has been a Greek labor leader since 1926.

He said the teletype service of the National Broadcasting Company listed his address Tuesday, but on Wednesday morning gave out the news that the speech had been canceled.

No reason for the cancellation was given by executives of NBC. An English translation of the address, furnished by Mr. Dimitratos, showed only that he attacked Nazism and Fascism as the enemies of civilization.

"I may justly assume," he added, "that Greek officials here and in Washington have used pressure in this censorship measure. They hold that if I were allowed to speak, this could be construed as if the American Government would approve of me and disapprove of Emmanuel Tsouderos, the Prime Minister."

Mr. Dimitratos, last member of the Greek Cabinet to leave Crete for Egypt, said he had labored in vain to induce the King and Cabinet to remain in Egypt and to form a Government of national concentration nearer to Greece than London.

"In my capacity as the responsible leader and representative of Greek labor, I shall continue the national movement of liberation of Greece."

War Efforts Unified Under Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—New steps toward co-ordinating the war effort were reported today by the War Department in announcing the change of the Army General Staff's war plans division into an operations division.

Maj. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower has been designated chief of operations. As such he "heads the division which is the controlling nerve center of the Army for all United States theaters of operations and overseas garrisons," the War Department said.

"This division will also co-ordinate strategical and operational planning with the United States Navy, and with the military headquarters of all united powers," it was added.

As a part of the move, strategical planning groups of the Army and Navy have been merged, shifted from the war and Navy Departments and put under direction of the United States chiefs of staff in the headquarters of the Allied combined chiefs of staff, it was announced.

A similar military-naval intelligence group also has been established. These groups are under the United States chiefs of staff—Gen. George C. Marshall of the War Department, Admiral Ernest J. King, Fleet Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Force commander.

Housed in the same building with the combined chiefs of staff, the American commanders and their aides were described as in intimate touch with the British and with representatives of the other United Nations.

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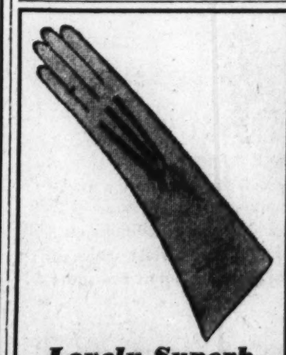

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Wide World

Miss Shirley Neiman

Miss Neiman is Queen of the Puyallup Valley Festival this year and that is something that doesn't come into a girl's life every day. Every spring as the great fields of daffodils in that section of the State of Washington, not far from Tacoma, begin to turn a brilliant yellow there is much speculation as to who will be the fortunate holder of the title. That's why Miss Neiman, who holds a huge bunch of the brilliant blooms, looks so happy at being chosen this year. Maybe that is her court in the field above picking another armful for their "Queen."

'Fifth Columnists' Blamed By Daladier at Riom Trial

RIOM, Unoccupied France, April 3 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Daladier, himself on trial with four other one-time political and military leaders of France, declared yesterday he might ask for an investigation of "a fifth column of fake intellectuals who created a deleterious atmosphere in the country."

Thus M. Daladier, the most outspoken of the defendants, got in the last word of the 26th sitting of the special tribunal named by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain to determine the guilt for France's defeat in 1940.

Following M. Daladier's statement, presiding Judge Pierre Caous adojurned the Court until 1:30 p. m., April 14, to allow for the Easter holidays, as he announced.

[A Vichy message last week said it was not certain that the trial would be resumed after the adjournment. Germany wants to stop it.]

Distribution Failures

M. Daladier's fifth column charge came in an outburst following the testimony of the final witness, Gen. Joseph Bernard, Chief of the Army Service Corps, who charged that lack of certain matériel for France's soldiers was the result of distribution failures rather than inadequate production.

This was the former Premier's rejoinder:

"In view of repeated testimony of several witnesses to the effect that stocks were left in depots and not distributed to the army, if the question is not clarified, I am going to ask an investigation of the activity of a fifth column of fake intellectuals who created a deleterious atmosphere in the country."

General Bernard asserted that as against 100,000 pairs of shoes produced each month for the Army before the war, wartime production rose to 2,260,000 pairs, Blankets, produced at a rate of 200,000 a month before the war, were being turned out at a monthly rate of 1,025,000 before the war was two months old.

Saying only 2,800,000 soldiers were mobilized and sent to the front, General Bernard added, "if they did not get the matériel intended for them it was not because it was unavailable."

General Bernard declared that in the spring of 1940 he found 2,000,000,000 francs worth of undistributed clothing in a depot at Troyes. Another example of distribution breakdowns, he said, was the fact that 40,000 army horses perished because fodder never reached them between November, 1939, and March, 1940.

The private purveyors cartel did everything to hamstring the spreading out of orders among manufacturers throughout the country, the officer declared. He also made the point that not one blanket nor one pair of shoes was ever given out of Army stocks to the Spanish Republicans.

The first witness today was Gen. Francois Maréscaux, antiaircraft expert, who testified that "the condition of our antiaircraft defenses was perfectly alarming," adding:

"Some batteries had received their crews but not their matériel; others had received their matériel but not their munitions."

In addition, he went on, there were antiaircraft machine-guns mounted on armored cars which could be fired only forward.

"They were developed in the last war to fire on captive balloons—only captive balloons are always ahead of your lines while enemy planes may be just as well behind you."

Military Discipline

To have gone directly to the top with his critical observations, General Maréscaux said, would have been considered a "serious breach of military discipline," and so he tried to act through his superiors, but they carried the matter no further.

Premier Daladier defended himself by saying that "every time I wanted to order some antiaircraft guns, the officers in charge would answer me that they had not yet worked out a satisfactory model."

The general attitude toward antiaircraft ground defenses, the former Premier said, was summed up in the words of an Army man who had told him, "the only time an airplane is brought down is because somebody made a mistake—either the aviator or the gunner."

Japanese Put to Work

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—About 3,000 of the Japanese being removed from "protected" areas in British Columbia will be used on the construction of the section of the trans-Canada highway between Schreiber and White River in northern Ontario.

The transportation of the Japanese from the Pacific area to Ontario has been arranged by Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Highways, with the Federal Department of Labor here at Ottawa. Camps have been built along the roadway and are now being made habitable. The stretch near Schreiber and about 70 or 80 miles near Golden, British Columbia, are the only sections of the highway not yet completed.

Wives and families will not accompany the Japanese men to northern Ontario. The women and children taken from the protected zones are housed and cared for in Hastings Park, Vancouver. There are so-called "ghost" towns in central British Columbia at the site of deserted mines. Consideration is being given to the renovation of the buildings of these mining settlements to serve as more permanent quarters for the families now living in Vancouver.

Japanese working on road construction will receive 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. Some of the men, it is stated, will be employed in pulp and paper operations in northern Ontario forests and mills. They will be paid at the same rate as "white" labor. Every married Japanese will be required to assign $20 of his monthly wage to his wife, and the Government will allow $5 for the first child and $4 for each of the next four.

The removal of the Japanese from the protected areas on the West Coast is a measure of defense against possible sabotage which has already been announced in Parliament and has been persistently urged by members of the House of Commons from the West Coast Province.

Tank Battle Begun Close To Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Friday, April 3

A tank battle of major proportions appears to have developed on the Leningrad front. Russian dispatches today say the combat tempo is "rising with every hour that passes" and declare that 25,000 Germans have been slain and large quantities of war supplies captured in 13 days fighting around the city.

Military casualty ratio tables have been badly upset by the new style warfare introduced by the Germans, but a fatality toll of 25,000 probably indicates a total of from 75,000 to 125,000 killed, wounded or captured. Russian concentration upon northern offensives might be designed to drain Nazi reserves from the south, where observers expect Hitler to concentrate his spring offensive.

However, it is not yet clear what is happening around the old Czarist Capital. The Russians may be making a full-scale attempt to break out of the long-besieged stronghold. On the other hand the Nazis may be on the offensive in a determined effort to knock out the city.

The Leningrad Radio reported that Red Army troops had captured a fortified settlement which served as the center for several German-held villages.

Hitler's field headquarters told of a "noticeable lessening" of the Russian winter drive and for the third successive day stressed Nazi offensive operations, asserting that German troops had captured a "fairly large number of villages."

Nonwar Workers Is Portland Need

PORTLAND, Ore., April 3 (AP)—A labor shortage in Portland's nonwar industries seemed today to be in view.

The shipyards, already employing thousands of workers who jam the busses and street cars and fill all available housing, are expanding. More yards are under construction.

Yesterday, A. G. Johnson of the United States Employment Service appealed for 15,000 men to take specialty training to be ready for the yards' production peak in September.

At the same time, Maurice Fischer of the longshoremen's union said 400 of the 1,200 longshoremen were at work in the shipyards and men on the docks were swamped. He appealed for at least 100 to return from the ways. Daily addition of new men failed to meet the steady increase of longshore work.

Ebell's Allegiance To Nazis Proved

EL PASO, Texas, April 3 (AP)—The United States citizenship of Dr. Wolfgang Ebell was revoked yesterday by Federal Judge Charles Boynton after a trial on charges that the German-born physician retained allegiance to the Nazi Government.

Dr. Ebell was held in jail under $20,000 bond as an enemy alien for action of the Enemy Alien Board on charges of illegally corresponding with the German Government. He was taken into custody some months ago.

Witnesses related frequent remarks by Dr. Ebell since he came here in 1937, among them, "Hitler some day will rule the world," and "Bah, you Americans. Just you wait."

Runaway Balloon Chased 300 Miles

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 3 (AP)—A runaway barrage balloon which snapped three power lines and led a crew of airdock workers on a 300-mile zig-zag chase in two states before settling placidly on an Allegheny mountainside was deflated today for shipment back to its Ohio base.

A crew of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company employees who trailed the big bag in a bus from its dock at Suffield, Ohio, near Akron, finally caught up with it halfway up Tussey Mountain near this central Pennsylvania town.

The balloon was found by Troy Morton, a fire warden. Its safety valve was open and that caused it to descend slowly and entangle its 2,000 foot cable in the trees.

The balloon was reported to be the third to break loose from moorings at the Suffield testing grounds.

British Columbia Calls Icelandic Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia April 3 — Hardy Icelandic fisherman from the Manitoba lakes are helping to replace the shortage of labor in British Columbia's fishing industry resulting from the evacuation of several thousand Japanese from the coastal area.

The Icelanders were brought to the Pacific Coast by British Columbia Packers, Ltd., largest Canadian fish packing company whose activities embrace almost every branch of the fishing industry, with canneries and reduction plants from the Alaska boundary to the mouth of the Fraser River.

Salt water fishing is a new experience for most of the Icelanders, for while a few of them were born in Iceland and did some fishing off the coast of that northern island the greater number were born in Manitoba and most of their fishing was done in Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. However, they are quickly learning the technique of the salmon and herring fisherman of the Pacific Coast and they are expected to prove a worthy addition to the fishing community here.

Some of the Icelanders are now preparing their newly acquired boats and gear for the opening of the halibut season April 15. They are all skilled boatmen and they know a good deal about the craft of boat-building. One of the group is Peter Airiksson. He is the expert carpenter of the little Iceland colony and he is supervising the repair work that has to be done to the vessels before they can be pronounced fit for deep-water fishing.

Many of the Icelanders have left large families behind them in Manitoba and they plan to bring them to the coast as soon as they have found suitable homes.

While the Icelanders will help in meeting the deficiency of British Columbia salt-water fishermen they cannot begin to replace the Japanese who have been compelled to forfeit their boats and undertake work in interior districts far removed from the "strategic" areas.

One of the first moves taken against the Japanese in British Columbia at the outset of the Pacific war was to immobilize the 1,100 fishing vessels operated by them in coastal waters. The boats are now being disposed of to white fishermen and Indians, and several of the larger craft have been commandeered by the Canadian Navy for patrol and other duties off the west coast.

There will be far fewer boats and fishermen in British Columbia this year, but by relaxing conservation measures to some extent, allowing more days of fishing in certain areas and other measures, it is expected that the quota will be maintained so that the United Kingdom will receive as much canned salmon and herring from here as in the record 1940-41 season.

Neutral Portugal Confronted By Gas, Coal and Food Crisis

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 3—Reduction by 50 per cent of public lighting and 25 per cent for private throughout Portugal is sympomatic of the increasing somberness of Portugal's economic position which is not fully realized or appreciated in America and Britain.

This country enters the second quarter of 1942 virtually without gasoline or rubber, while coal stocks are extremely limited. While it is hoped that the gasoline position will improve with the arrival of the Spanish tanker Campero, which is at present en route with 7,500 tons and the possibility of another Spanish tanker from South America, it is virtually impossible to obtain rubber from any of the belligerents.

It is considered probable that the vast majority of automobiles will be forced off the road in April, with only Ambassadors and Ministers retaining theirs. The first horse-cabs will reappear on the streets of Lisbon today.

Price for Horses Rises

The gasoline and rubber crisis is reflected by the fantastic rise in the price of horses. At a local country fair recently sellers demanded $3,000 a horse and refused offers of $2,000. The minimum price any horse sold for at this fair was $750. Even mules fetched $1,000 a pair.

Meanwhile the first Englishman in the neighboring resort Estorial has immobilized his automobile for the duration and bought a small donkey for $50 upon which he rides to business and to the golf links.

Soyabeans From America

The cost of living continues to rise. In food, Angola maize, for instance, is up 30 centavos a perkilo, and sardines have been reaching six escudos a dozen (about $ .25), which represents a considerable sum to those for whom sardines were formerly a part of a staple diet.

Deliveries from America of 5,000 kilos of soyabeans and 300 tons of copper scrap does not change the general situation which was considerably more delicate than was generally realized abroad.

For instance, while Portugal imported 1,179,000 tons of coal annually in the period from 1934 to 1938, the country is now importing at a rate of only 360,000 tons. In the prewar period Portugal imported 180,000 tons of oil, 214,000 tons of fertilizers, which figures had already dropped virtually to zero in 1941.

Owing to the large population who are unable to read or write, it is difficult to evolve a food ration card system, such as is used elsewhere. Although the stocks of bread, meat and sardines have diminished and are still diminishing, the only solution attempted hitherto has been to issue a rationing system to the distributors.

Monsoon Hampers Japanese

Wide World-Associated Press

Seasonal winds bred in the Indian Ocean are beginning to interpose as serious weather obstacles to the Japanese conquest march as a Russian winter did to Hitler's still immobilized "crusade."

Coupled with at least temporary Anzac-American air mastery over the New Guinea bridgehead for invasion of Australia, the first wet breath of the monsoon is blowing ill-portents for the foe. torrential deluges in eastern New Guinea have already drowned out an attempted Japanese land advance against Port Moresby.

Those heavy rains in New Guinea are a sure harbinger of the "wet monsoon" that blows southwesterly from the Indian Ocean to the Himalayas from April to October. That natural phenomenon bids fair to dominate the Japanese war pattern for the next several weeks, compelling all-out concentration against British-Chinese defense lines in Burma.

Within a few weeks the Irrawady Delta battleground in Burma will be a quagmire. Successions of tremendous thunderstorms will sweep the country from south to north, making major military action impossible for two or three months at least. Moreover, the air odds against the Allies must cease to be a factor. Planes on both sides will be largely grounded.

It follows, then, that such predictable weather conditions are a prime military element to be reckoned with not alone in Burma, but also in New Guinea and Australia and even in the Philippines. Although not directly in the Indian Ocean monsoon belt, central Luzon, New Guinea and northern Australia are greatly affected by that annual shift of the winds.

The rainy season comes on Luzon in May. It has already opened in New Guinea and touched the north coast of Australia and Torres Strait. And that coast is not only Australia's invasion coast; but its wettest area in the rainy season.

It is in Burma, however, that both the military and climatic situations are most critical, the wet monsoon portents greatest. Given the ability to hold out in defense of the Burma oil fields another month or six weeks, and the Sino-British forces could hope to hold out indefinitely, even to counter-attack when dry weather returns. They would have months to build up their armies and equipment.

By the same token, if the Japanese cannot crash through in Burma to seize the great oil fields before the monsoon bursts, their chance of taking it at all to hamper the Allied war effort would be slim. Tokyo, for all the stunningly swift conquest of British China Sea bastions and of the Dutch Indies, would find itself in much the same position as Hitler in Russia, six weeks too late.

Soldier Puts $2,000 Savings Into U. S. Defense Bonds

FORT SILL, Okla., April 3 (AP) — Sergeant Owen P. Chuculate walked into his battery orderly room today, planked down $2,000 in cold cash, and said he wanted to buy some United States Defense Bonds.

"I feel that everything put in defense bonds gives a soldier that much more to do with," he told his Battery Commander, Capt. W. G. Lucey. "What I put in today might mean the difference whether I live or die later on."

Sergeant Chuculate, who has been in the Army five years, said the money represented his savings.

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British Forced to Withdraw in Burma

Continued from Page 1

of Prome, hitherto the western anchor of the Allied defense lines in Burma, but officially denied reports of a Japanese landing at the West Burma port of Akyab, barely 100 miles from the Bengal frontier, which would have been an even greater setback.

Although the wording of the communiqué seemed to indicate the abandonment of Prome, a military spokesman said that so far the Japanese had moved up only to the outskirts of the town, 130 miles northwest of Rangoon and less than 100 miles south of the Yenangyaung oil fields.

The communiqué said the withdrawal was made under heavy Japanese attack in which the invaders penetrated to strategic heights just south of Prome.

The next main line of British resistance was not identified, but presumably is between Prome and the Maton tributary of the Irrawaddy some 20 miles north.

Denying Chungking reports that Japanese forces, covered by cruisers and destroyers, had landed at Akyab, a military spokesman said that British headquarters "had been in contact with Akyab this morning" and that there was no threat to the port at least up to midday. Chungking, nevertheless, insisted that the reports were accurate, being based on "military intelligence reports from American sources."

British headquarters said there had been no landings in that area where a Japanese foothold would be a double-edged threat—a potential invasion menace to India only 350 miles from Calcutta and a peril on the flank of the British-held line in the Prome sector.

Without giving the specific new position of its forces, the British command reported them holding "covering positions north of the town early yesterday morning" and "concentrated in new areas" after strong enemy forces had won heights south of it.

"On Wednesday evening," the communiqué said, "our covering force in Prome was attacked by the enemy in considerable strength.

"They penetrated the defense through jungle country east of the main road and secured high ground south of Prome.

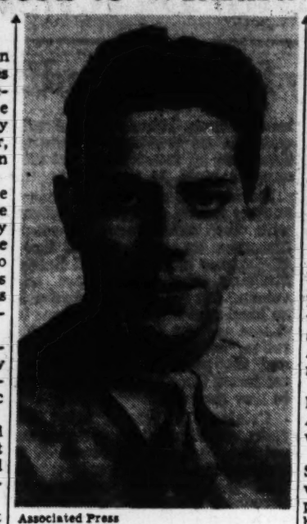
"Fighting continued throughout the night and our forces moved back to fresh covering positions north of the town early yesterday morning. The rest of our forces are concentrated in new areas."

The British communiqué said Japanese spearheads were thrusting west of the railroad on the Sittang front and had reached a point southwest of Yedashe, which is 15 miles north of Toungoo.

It declared, however, that "Chinese forces are still in control of the railway between Yedashe and the point immediately north of Toungoo."

Dispatches from Chungking which said Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies in Burma, had been placed under the authority of Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, British Commander in Burma, were declared officially by the War Office to be erroneous.

The War Office said that General Stilwell's command was "quite independent of General Alexander."



Associated Press

Sergeant Francis Astolfi

Is the personal bodyguard of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, American commander of Chinese troops in Burma.

Philippines:

A heavy onslaught by Japanese assault troops succeeded yesterday in penetrating the defense line on Bataan Peninsula before the invaders were halted by a strong American-Filipino counterattack.

The United States War Department reported, however, that the line was restored, and a "considerable number" of enemy units trapped. These were being mopped up, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright advised.

Meantime, the antiaircraft gunners of Corregidor fortress off the southern end of Bataan destroyed three Japanese heavy bombers and a fourth bomber blew up in mid-air.

The attack which penetrated the defenders' main line was the second launched in 24 hours, a communiqué said. The first, made near the center, was readily mastered by heavy artillery fire and counter-attacks which regained outposts which had been abandoned to the foe.

The second, launched about 10 a. m., was directed against the left center of General Wainwright's line. Supported by a heavy concentration of artillery fire, the Japanese assault troops advanced dangerously, the War Department made clear, before the spearhead of the assault was smashed by a counterattack which trapped the advance forces.

"Our main line of resistance has been restored and the enemy advance halted," the communiqué reported, adding that while Japanese losses were heavy, the defenders' casualties were "surprisingly small."

The onslaughts were the second and third to be made in rapid succession by Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's reinforced invasion forces and indicated strongly to observers that the Japanese were intent on ending the Philippine stalemate of more than three months.

By far the greatest part of the Philippines, both in territory and in population, still are free of the Japanese invader and still are under the American flag, according to Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, now in Australia.

There are 7,000 islands and reefs in the archipelago. So far the enemy has landed on only five.

The Japanese control the principal cities and highways in Central and Northern Luzon and a few ports in Southeastern Luzon. The main prize, Manila Bay, still is beyond their reach.

Recently the Japanese occupied five points on Northern Mindoro. They maintain a small force on the island of Masbate; occupy Davao and Zamboanga, at the eastern and western extremities of Mindanao, and also hold the island of Jolo.

The Japanese do not control the inner Philippine Islands or the inland waters. Occasionally an enemy warship raids shipping and ports in the so-called "inland sea." But the Japanese apparently are afraid to keep a destroyer or a light cruiser on patrol there.

Southwest Pacific:

Netherlands Indies forces were reported today in Washington to be still giving blows to the Japanese invaders, nearly four weeks after the loss of Java.

Isolated detachments were stated to be fighting the foe in Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, and possibly other islands.

Netherlands fliers and planes which escaped the foe in Java in early March were said to be operating with American and Australian air forces, hammering at Japanese air bases in New Guinea and elsewhere near the northern perimeter of the continent.

Some ground forces likewise were believed to have been transferred from Java to reinforce Australia's defenders.

Netherlands naval units which escaped the disastrous battle of the Java Sea and other sea fighting were shifted to the Indian Ocean to serve under British naval command.

Most of the Australian and Dutch airmen who participated in the Malayan campaign now have arrived in Australia, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford of Australia announced.

Mr. Drakeford said the Netherlands airmen, who include both Army and Navy fliers, probably would reform their own units soon.

Heroic exploits of a United States Tomahawk fighter squadron which shot down 75 Japanese planes over Java were recounted by the Melbourne radio.

American losses were said to have been comparatively light as many pilots parachuted to safety.

A score of 49 certain and 26 probable enemy planes downed was listed in the American squadron's record, the announcer said. The fighting, he said, was against superior numbers of Japanese planes.

Among planes bagged for certain, he related, were 20 Zero fighters, 24 heavy bombers, four army dive bombers, and a German-made Messerschmitt fighter.

China:

The Chinese Central Daily News said today that 28 Japanese bombers, striking in three waves, bombed Yushan, in Northeastern Kiangsi Province, little more than 200 miles inland from the East China Sea Coast.

The attack apparently was one of a series of raids which the Japanese have said was directed against air bases and potential bases from which allied bombers might carry the war to the skies over Japan.

'Buy-Your-Coal-Now-Month' To Aid St. Louis' Smoke Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Once noted for its smoky gloom, St. Louis has a second almost smokeless winter behind it and is looking forward to a third with an even more shining face, despite the fact the nation is at war and that many normal things can no longer be done in a normal way.

Mindful of the recent warning from Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to communities whose antismoke laws restrict consumers to certain kinds and sizes of coal, St. Louis is taking the precautions he urged to insure against possible interruptions in fuel supplies due to the war.

It is realized that shortages in mine supplies and equipment, the burdens on transportation and other disruptions which total war might cause may bring about conditions under which St. Louis might find it difficult or even impossible to obtain specific kinds and sizes of coals when needed, and so Mayor William Dee Becker has designated the month of April as "Buy-Your-Coal-Now-Month."

In his proclamation, Mayor Becker asked all citizens "to obtain immediately from their dealers their coal for next winter and store it on their premises so that when winter comes, as it surely will, we will have the satisfaction of meeting our own needs as well as having helped our nation in its prosecution of the war."

This declaration, of course, took for granted that citizens would continue to obey the law and buy smokeless fuel, there having been no reports of difficulty in obtaining such fuel.

One thing is certain, there are few St. Louisans so careless, so thoughtless, or so selfish that they do not want to keep up the city's successful fight against smoke. Most of them realize that while St. Louis has won national fame in overcoming the smoke evil, for which it once was notorious, it is essential that vigilance be not relaxed. The educational work goes on, and as it goes on its benefits are spread in geometrical progression. Smoke and fuel inspectors continue their work and bootleggers of illegal coal find their game is not worth the price.

Foremost of all, however, is the realization that what benefits one person or one industry in this city is of benefit to all. Housewives say that even if they pay a little more for fuel, the net result is a big saving to them since their cleaning bills are less. The factory owner finds no smoke means better morale at his plant. The real estate dealer finds it easier to sell without having to try to explain away a big gloomy cloud of raw smoke that causes him to choke and gasp as he tries to do the explaining.

Figures on Decrease

The heating season just completed shows a decrease of 23 per cent in hours of thick smoke and 2 per cent in hours of moderate smoke as against last year. From last Sept. 20 to March 6, there were only 15 hours of thick smoke and 150 of moderate. In the season before smoke control, there were 111 of thick and 551 of moderate. So St. Louis has had an 86 per cent drop in thick and 73 drop in moderate since passage of the smoke ordinance.

Executives of several big department stores recently wrote to the members of the Smoke Elimination Committee:

"Our stores, too, are more pleasant places today. Our merchandise on the counters and on the racks remains cleaner, unsoiled by smoke-laden air or by the grit and grime formerly carried into our stores every winter day by thousands of shoppers.

"We are proud of your record and stand ready to co-operate with you in the future as we have in the past."

141 Men Decorated At Hawaiian Field

HONOLULU, T. H., April 3 (AP)—Against a backdrop of stationary bombers at Hickam Feld and to an accompaniment of pursuit planes and bombers roaring overhead, 141 Army men were decorated April 2 for gallantry during the Japanese attack of Dec. 7.

Thirteen were awarded silver stars, the Order of the Purple Heart was bestowed on the others.

Brig. Gen. Willis H. Hale described the colorful ceremony as the largest mass decoration in the history of the Army.

The ceremony took place on the runways—the same ground where hundreds of the heroes' comrades were killed while they carried on.

Eight men arrived from hospital beds in wheel chairs to receive their decorations.

India

Continued from Page 1

work of Indian Defense Minister and the Commander-in-Chief without in the slightest degree weakening the position of the latter. It is possible to bring about co-operation between the Indian Defense Department and the British War Office.

"India will not feel herself a free nation now unless this is done. I fear that the refusal of the British to concede this demand will not be due so much to reasons of a military character as to a lurking distrust of the Indians, which is most unfortunate at this juncture.

"It is not enough to talk of the future in alluring terms. What the occasion requires is the creation of the proper spirit among the Indians to meet the imminent danger, and this cannot be done by keeping them unarmed and withholding all share of the actual management of defense in this crisis."

Indian Leader

By a Staff Artist

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

Leading Indian Moderate who has warned his country that failure of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps would be a tragedy.

Coming Summer's Vacations Likely to Take Regional Turn

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Californians who used to rush to New England to see its wealth of historical attractions and those New Englanders who likewise spanned the continent to take in the natural wonders of the West will, in a majority of cases, limit vacation sightseeing this year to their own "backyards."

The reason for this, of course, is that transcontinental automobile travel is out for the duration of the war. Tires, in the first place are too precious to be rolled across the country and back and, in the second place, the probable gasoline rationing would prohibit such travel anyway.

Transcontinental travel, however is just as much a possibility for vacationists today as it was a year ago. The air, bus, and rail lines expect to maintain regular schedules for vacation travelers to all sections of the country and, provided one arranges for accommodations early, there is no reason why a transcontinental trip can't be made with all the comforts and speed heretofore offered by these services.

Travel Likely to be Regional

For the most part vacation travel in 1942 will be regional. This restricted travel will give thousands of Americans the opportunity of becoming acquainted with their own highly advertised tourist attractions—scenic and historical attractions which have lured so many other fellow citizens from far and wide in the past.

The country's leading resorts and hotels look for travel in considerable volume this summer. They don't expect, of course, that registration books will reveal tourist names from such widely scattered areas as in the past, but they feel there will be long lists of travelers checking in from local areas. No records, naturally, are being predicted, but inasmuch as the United States Government indorses recreation and vacation travel as essential to the successful prosecution of the war effort it is reasonable for the resort and hotel operators to look for a profitable summer season.

Inasmuch as America lives out-of-doors during the summer months the nation's great chain of National Parks, ordered to remain open to visitors throughout the war, will be hosts to an increasing number of Americans this year. Whether it is California's Yosemite or Maine's Acadia; Tennessee's Great Smoky or Virginia's Shenandoah, every American possesses the right to "move in" and enjoy the diversified recreation which these playgrounds offer. Not only can one pitch a tent in the quiet of a pine grove or rent a rustic cabin along side a mountain stream but one can follow numerous trails leading deep into the wilderness where only the wind in the trees and the song of the birds break the quiet.

Railroads Available

Many Americans live within a day or two's driving distance of one or more of these National Parks and with careful budgeting of tire wear during the winter and spring a trip to one of these playgrounds easily could be worked without over taxing the rubber problem.

For those who prefer to leave their cars behind the railroads are offering tours to the various National Parks. These roads maintain they still can handle considerable more tourist business and yet keep the troops and freight moving.

Seashore, lakes, and mountain resorts likewise will be served by rail, air, and bus lines and in many cases the transportation lines plan to add to their schedules during the summer months.

Such resorts as the above look for vacationists to stay longer than in the past. "Go and stay put" is the way one vacationist put it in speaking of how he planned to spend his holidays. But whether it is just a week-end at the seashore or the lake or a week in the country it all comes under the heading of vacation travel.

There are few, if any, places where one cannot travel in the United States. One can travel to Canada. There also is Mexico. Neither Canada nor Mexico require American citizens to have passports, Both countries are inviting American citizens to travel within their borders.

Despite what may be said to the contrary there will be vacation travel this coming summer. Freedom of movement is just as much a part of a democracy as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press. Americans will exercise this right this year insofar as it is practical with the country's war program. Uncle Sam asks that they do it in order to keep the morale of the country at its highest level.

Vigor of Allied Air Blows Raises Hopes of Australia

Continued from Page 1

presumption that it has caused delays. The fact remains that for the first time a Japanese drive has been stalled for a time.

It is a reasonable assumption that the daily attacks which have been netting large numbers of enemy planes destroyed and relatively few Allied losses have given the enemy something new to contend with.

Probably the most significant fact is that the enemy has been unable to silence the air opposition. Instead he has been receiving increasingly powerful blows, producing a novel situation for him.

In both Malaya and Java Allied air power was snowed under by Japanese air superiority before land moves were made.

Air Superiority Needed

In both instances the enemy was able to gain quickly almost complete air superiority. His attacks on Darwin, Wyndham and Broome in Northern Australia obviously attempted to repeat the process, but after three weeks the Allied forces operating in northern Australia have proved themselves progressively stronger despite the enemy's raids.

Behind this more aggressive attitude on the part of the Allies is rising a team which has worked together many times in the past 20 years in peacetime anonymity in the American Air Corps and is now resuming collaboration in a real test—Gen. George H. Brett and Gen. Ralph Royce, the former commanding all Allied air forces in the Australian theater, and the latter his planning officer.

These men have held teamwork assignments, living and working together, half a dozen times before. It was a famous Air Corps team and may well become now a world famous team. General Brett is a quiet, tactful efficient officer, ideal for smoothing out frictions among subordinates or the difficulties that will arise when forces from several nations come under a single command. General Royce is hard-headed, outspoken and blunt. They complement each other perfectly and have learned through long association how to make the maximum use of heir complementary qualities.

Aggressive Strategy

Events of the recent past indicate unmistakably that they are a strong team with a preference for aggressive strategy. General Brett went through the frustrating experience of Java, where supplies were inadequate to permit real air opposition.

This writer first met him there and felt he was meeting a frustrated unhappy man. He is entirely different now, completely free of any false optimism, completely realistic, but expressing in manner, speech, carriage and behaviour the man who feels he is finally able to do something worth while with sufficient weapons available which permit him to accomplish his real work and, in a position to make maximum use his weapons.

General Royce equally gives the impression of a man who is getting his teeth into a real job and loves it.

The atmosphere of General Brett's headquarters is entirely different from that of the Java headquarters.

Lockheed Bomber Survives Hot Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif., April 3—Victory of a Lockheed Hudson bomber over a German Junkers in a fierce fight over the Bay of Biscay was cited today by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces, as a brilliant new example of the superiority of American-made aircraft.

A Hudson bomber, he said, was landed safely at her British base after destroying a Nazi Junkers plane in a fierce fight over the Bay of Biscay. Her two pilots were badly wounded. She was riddled with cannon holes. Part of her landing gear had been shot away and one of her engines has been crippled by fire. But her toughness and stamina brought her home.

Music Is Held Vital To a Fighting Army

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (AP)—Music is one of the vital elements of a fighting army, Maj. Harold W. Kent, of Washington, declared, and it is up to music educators to do their part in the advancement of it in the war effort.

Speaking at the last general assembly of the National Conference of Music Educators, Major Kent declared that there was an ever growing utilization of music as a means of entertainment and recreation for the armed forces as well as its official application through the medium of Army bands.

Major Kent is a liaison officer of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department.

The educators joined voices in singing a "streamlined" version of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which one of its arrangers, Maj. Howard Bronson, of the War Department, told the group would unite the country in a uniform singing of the national anthem.

The new arrangement is written in the key of A flat and avoids some of the high notes of earlier arrangements.

Illinois Movie Houses Withdraw Ayres Pictures

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Withdrawal of all "Dr. Kildare" and subsequent films starring Lew Ayres from 100 movie houses in Chicago and Illinois cities was announced April 1 by the Balaban and Katz Corporation and its downstate subsidiary, Great States Company.

Mr. Ayres went from Hollywood March 31 to an Oregon camp for conscientious objectors to war, at his own request.

"We are not in sympathy with Mr. Ayres' attitude and we don't believe the movie-going public is either," said John Balaban, Secretary-Treasurer of the movie chain.

Hotels and Resorts

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In the Heart of Hollywood
Exceptional Apartments

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$1.25 a Day and Up
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UNION SQUARE

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Excellent Dining Room—Moderate Prices
$2.50 per day and up
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An Internationally Famous Hotel
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SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

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set in its own flower gardens of three acres, downtown area. One block from Christian Science Church.
Cuisine of peculiar excellence, service such as in a gentleman's home. Tariffs have not been raised over depression levels. An atmosphere of calm. Old world charm.
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SAN ANTONIO
CORPUS CHRISTI
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Fireproof
Steam Heated. Air Cooled. 150 rooms of solid comfort. Roof Garden. Sun Deck. Rates from $2.00 per day single, and $3.00 double.

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We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities
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Louisiana

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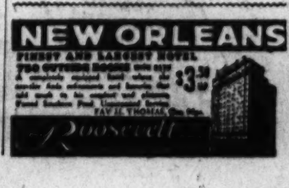

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Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
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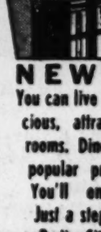
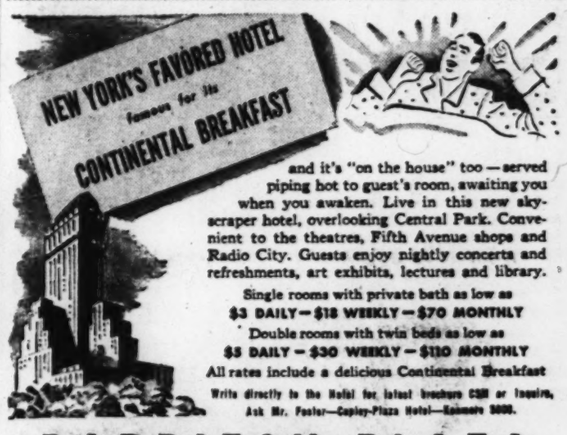


Here the charm of the old combines with the luxury of modern living. A short walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.
BOSTON

New York City



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Single rooms with private bath as low as
$3 DAILY—$18 WEEKLY—$70 MONTHLY
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All rates include a delicious Continental Breakfast
Write directly to the Hotel for latest brochure CSM or Inquire, Ask Mr. Foster—Copley-Plaza Hotel—Kenmore 6000.

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SPECIAL VACATION RATES $1.75

SPECIAL RATES for large groups. Hotel in the heart of theatre and shopping district.
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HOTEL ST. JAMES
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Room & Bath from $2.50
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You can live in comfort in spacious, attractively decorated rooms. Dine or dance in the popular priced Marble Grill. You'll enjoy superb food. Just a step to all smart shops, Radio City, and famed bright lights of Broadway.
Hotel Plan to stop at the
GREAT NORTHERN
118 WEST 57TH ST.
AAA over 111 W. 56th St. entrance adjoins garage
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1½ blocks from Second Church. 300 immaculately kept rooms with private tub or shower. Single $1.50-$2. Double $2.50-$3. Also attractive residential rates.
Value for the success of room rates
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In the Heart of Downtown Indianapolis
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Louisville's Leading Residential Hotel
Ideal for a visit of a day or a home for a year
Rates Begin at $2.00
Monthly rates on request
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Rail and Bus Lines Look Ahead to Busy Season in Tourist and Defense Travel

Bus Systems Get in Trim For Heavy Tourist Travel

Bus travel in the United States, like other public transportation systems, has increased steadily as private motorcars are being conserved by individuals for emergency uses.

Fortunately for the vacationists the United States is served by a well-organized bus system. There's hardly a point in this country which cannot be reached by one of the nunmerous bus lines. National Parks, National Monuments, all of the principal cities, the seashore, lake and mountain resorts are all served by modern buses.

While bus officials admit that they are carrying more and more passengers these days, they maintain, provided vacationists stagger their holidays throughout the year, that they can handle the increased tourist business which is bound to come their way this year.

Naturally, they point out, if everyone who has put his car up or is carefully budgeting tire mileage, plan to take vacations all at one time it would be impossible to handle the traffic.

Transcontinental trips are still available via buses and the vacationist has a variety of routes from which to choose when contemplating such a trip. One may go via Texas and Arizona to reach California and then return by Washington and Idaho.

The modern bus of today is a series of "easy chairs" on smooth riding wheels. Broad windows enable passengers to get clear views of the passing scenery. Buses operating on the major trunk lines are equipped with air-conditioning.

Regular and frequent schedules to all of the Nation's outstanding scenic and resort regions are expected to be maintained this spring and summer by the bus companies.

Soldiers Get Diner Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Members of the armed forces of the United States, as well as of Canada and other British Commonwealth Nations, when in uniform and traveling on furlough or leave at their own expense, will be granted a 10 per cent reduction of meals served in dining cars and other equipment of 18 Eastern railroads.

Travel

Spring Furloughs For Civilians

If you feel the need of a *Civilian Furlough* at the fag-end of winter, you'll appreciate the added advantages of Florida and the mid-South at this time of year.

Famous gardens are in bloom . . . your favorite recreation, as you like it, is available, and you don't need your car.

So, if you need to fortify yourself mentally and physically, why not relax and regain your perspective beneath the semi-tropical sun?

And to make your spring *Furlough* doubly enjoyable travel the Double Track Route—the route of the famous Coast Line fleet, led by the *Florida Special* and *The Champion*. Fares are surprisingly low.

Service to all Florida East Coast points operated via Florida East Coast Railway.

For further information and reservations

Call MUrray Hill 2-0800

R. S. Voigt, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 16 East 44th Street, New York.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
"the only DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE BETWEEN THE EAST AND FLORIDA"

*** MEET SPRINGTIME ***
*** AND SUNSHINE IN ***
*** * FLORIDA * ***
*** AND THE SOUTH ***

ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL—All-Pullman, De Luxe
Lv. New York, Penna. Sta., 12:50 P.M., daily

SILVER METEOR—Famous Streamliner
Lv. New York, Penna. Sta., 1:50 P.M., daily

THE SUN QUEEN
Lv. N. Y., Penna. Sta., 11:30 A.M. daily

THE PALMLAND
Lv. N. Y., Penna. Sta., 10:00 P.M. daily

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE TO SOUTHERN PINES AND PINEHURST
Lv. New York, Penna. Sta., 6:55 P.M.
To Camden, Columbia, Savannah and Sea Island, Lv. 10:00 P.M.

LOW RAIL FARES IN COACHES AND PULLMAN CARS

FARES FROM NEW YORK	Round Trip* In Coaches	Round Trip† In Pullmans	FARES FROM NEW YORK	Round Trip* In Coaches	Round Trip† In Pullmans
CAMDEN, S. C.	$22.70	$36.45	SAVANNAH	$27.95	$45.05
CLEARWATER	40.45	65.05	SEBRING	40.30	65.00
FT. LAUDERDALE	43.65	70.45	SOUTHERN PINES	19.75	31.40
HOLLYWOOD	43.90	70.80	ST. PETERSBURG	40.90	65.90
JACKSONVILLE	33.50	53.50	TAMPA	39.80	64.00
MIAMI	44.40	71.45	THALMANN (Sea Island)	29.80	49.50
OCALA	36.60	58.60	WEST LAKE WALES	39.95	63.60
PINEHURST	——	31.90	W. PALM BEACH	42.40	68.35
SARASOTA	41.00	65.90	WINTER HAVEN	39.25	63.10

*Add 5% for U. S. Tax on Rail Fares. *15-day limit. †Pullman charges additional. ◆ 30-day limit.*

Consult S. B. Murdock, G.P.A., Seaboard Railway, 12 W. 51st St., N. Y. C. Circle 5-7200.

BUY U. S. DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

ONCE ISN'T ENOUGH! GIVE REGULARLY TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

Go Modern - Go SEABOARD

Bert Bemis

Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado

National Parks Only Part of Colorado Allure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Fully prepared, and with recognition of its responsibilities as host, Colorado welcomes its summer visitors. The "Centennial State" has much to offer those who seek renewed efficiency and resolve amid her quiet valleys and majestic peaks.

This most mountainous of all our states merits its own title—"The Playground of America." Its lakes and streams, its unique resorts, the zestful tang of dry, clean air, "conditioned" over vast snow fields on the Continental Divide; all these unite in an invitation to play. But there is solitude too, for those who would draw apart for a time, in hidden valleys and shadowy forests.

Choice National Parks

One may stay throughout the summer and still not exhaust the entertainment possibilities of the two National Parks within Colorado's boundaries. One of the most accessible is Rocky Mountain National Park, also known as Estes Park, some 80 miles northwest of Denver. Here are 260,000 acres, high within the very heart of the Rocky Mountain system. Here you may turn from dreamy contemplation of a lily pond, to an almost overwhelming panorama of icy granite pinnacles and giant snow-clad peaks, rearing 14,000 feet into a sky of deepest blue. Here you may drive easily and safely over the highest continuous motor road in the world; on this road, when nearly twelve thousand feet in the air, on the crest of the Continental Divide, you may witness actual division of waters from a melting snowdrift—may see a part of those waters turn eastward toward the Atlantic ocean, and a part flow west to the Pacific. Here you will find yourself in a world apart. From beneath huge glaciers, and from vast fields of melting snow, water pours in countless streams which combine and rush down the mountain sides in roaring torrents.

Perhaps you may pause and rest. But should you choose to follow on, you are within easy driving distance of another National Park, Mesa Verde, where you may study the life records of an amazing race of ancient peoples who hewed themselves homes, veritable apartment houses, in solid rock cliffs, centuries before the days of Columbus. Or you may visit Grand Mesa, a vast and incredible table of stone, rising sheer and high above surrounding terrain, dotted on top with lakes, streamlets and scenic resorts.

There are gateways aplenty to Colorado. You may come by railroad, by bus, by air, or in your own car, and find convenient access to its leading cities and thence to its forests and mountains. Accommodations vary from tiny cabins (or even tents), in remote valleys and forest glades to ultra modern hotels equipped to satisfy the super-critical.

Travel

Plan Mid-Week Trips to Ease Week-End Congestion!

YOU can travel today as you have in the past—but you'll be helping yourself as well as your country if you cooperate in several important ways. Wartime conditions tend to crowd transportation facilities on week-ends, the only time many soldiers, sailors, war workers can travel. Taking mid-week trips will relieve congestion—such trips for instance, as shopping tours, social visits, business trips, recreational travel, even visits to men at camps. And if you'll arrange to get tickets, schedules, trip information well before departure time, you'll avoid unnecessary delays and confusion.

SAVE TIME
Pre-arrange Your Trip

SAVE MATERIALS
Vital to War Efforts

AVOID CROWDS
Go before Mid-Summer

If you're taking a vacation this year plan to go before the mid-summer rush. Going by bus instead of by car, you'll be saving vital materials America needs. Buses carry a passenger several times as far per pound of rubber, per gallon of fuel.

GREYHOUND TERMINAL
60 Park Square, Tel. Com. 1366, Boston, Mass.
or See Your Local Travel Agent

TRAVEL STRENGTHENS AMERICA —says U. S. Travel Bureau

GREYHOUND LINES

Railways Ready for Tour and Troop Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Barring any unforeseen stringencies, the railroads plan to handle pleasure travel this coming summer, as in the past, with indications already that the volume of business will be substantial.

In addition to the normal flow of travel, is the augmented business resulting from troop movements and also from individual soldiers on furlough. To this must be added the "defense" travel of businessmen and Government officials moving about the country on matters pertaining to production and other war duties. Then, there is a substantial increase in ordinary civilian travel—not only that resulting from conditions of the times, such as workmen moving from place to place; relatives of soldiers visiting back and forth, but also the erstwhile motorist, who is riding the rails today for obvious reasons.

After all these various classes of rail patrons have been considered, it can be seen that the tourist travel next summer will represent a real problem, in some instances. Yet it is a fact that the railroad plant is far from its maximum utilization, even today. Freight loadings are running approximately even with last year, at this time. Passenger travel is up by 22.7 per cent in 1941 over 1940 (in revenue) which, because the rate increase did not become effective until 1942, would mean that the number of passengers carried increased by almost the same ratio.

Various railroads are planning to maintain their regular summer services. The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific tours struck the keynote of what to expect by being the first to announce their summer plans—a total of 38 all-expense, conducted tours through the national parks of the West, including the South Utah parks, the Yellowstone, and other spots east of the Sierras. California will not be included, largely because the rails on the coast are being kept free for possible troop movements as needed.

Burlington Tours, now operating California tours, are expected to operate a series of similar trips, traversing the Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain Park, Glacier, and other interior spots. Illinois Central will maintain its customary Diamond Tours, on an independent yet all-expense basis, to the Mid-South.

Florida is expecting to attract another throng of summer visitors, with the streamlined, all-coach Champion as the feature of these all-expense tours to Miami Beach. Similarly, the Miamis are advancing the thought that theirs is an ideal spot for retired persons to choose as their homes "for the duration," with the low housing cost and the patriotic aspect of surrendering their homes in the North to war workers.

Colorado is relying upon the railroads to bring it an increased volume of travel, although it is realized that the railroads cannot take the place of thousands of automobiles visiting Colorado from all over the United States.

Railroads to the Far West are expecting substantial patronage but are not desirous of increasing their train mileage appreciably, preferring, instead, to fill their present cars and trains. The Southern Pacific, for instance, is trying to avoid second sections and extra cars, in order to conserve equipment and man power for defense trains, both freight and troop.

The Northern Pacific also believes that it will have difficulty in obtaining any extra Pullmans, so is content to fill its present trains.

The near-by beach resorts also anticipate a heavy volume of visitors of long duration, rather than the "one nighters" of former years. Such spots as Swampscott, Mass., Atlantic City, Poland Springs, and other resorts easily accessible both by rail and short motor runs should be increasingly popular this coming summer, with the many business executives who can take only vacations near home, where they may return to their offices or factories quickly, if need be.

The railroads, at least, can be relied upon to do their part in carrying the vacationists, for they have more than met the emergency thus far. Their practical and experienced managers, both passenger and operational can continue this if allowed to work it out in their own way.

Recreation Industry Set To Face Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New England hotel owners and resort operators, who in the past have coined a half billion dollars a year from tourists and vacationists, face the twofold job this year of completely adjusting themselves to the war and at the same time maintaining vacation facilities and services.

This is the opinion of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, after a survey of 1942 travel prospects in New England.

"The recreational business, like every other business in New England, must be fully conscious of its services and functions and their bearing upon the war effort and civilian morale," Mr. Harmon said.

"It is equally important that we do all in our power to maintain New England's recreational industry on the highest possible level consistent with the conditions and requirements imposed by the war. Not only must our vast physical plant—our resort hotels and tourist homes, our transportation facilities, our vacation service industries—be maintained, but also our reputation as a preferred vacation area must be sustained."

Since no Government restrictions have been placed on expenditures for recreational purposes—a noninflationary means of draining off surplus income without competing with the war program—Mr. Harmon stated that the public can be expected to have funds for vacation spending. This is especially true in light of the fact that pay rolls are considerably higher and many normal consumer purchases no longer can be made, he said.

"New England," he continued, "has the advantage of accessibility to two great markets—New York and the home market. Each should be cultivated more intensively this year, especially the latter. Railroad and bus schedules should have a new interest for all of us this year. People must be shown just how they can reach our recreational areas if they have given up driving their cars. New possibilities in group selling and group transportation undoubtedly will be explored and developed. Now is the time for Yankee ingenuity to assert itself.

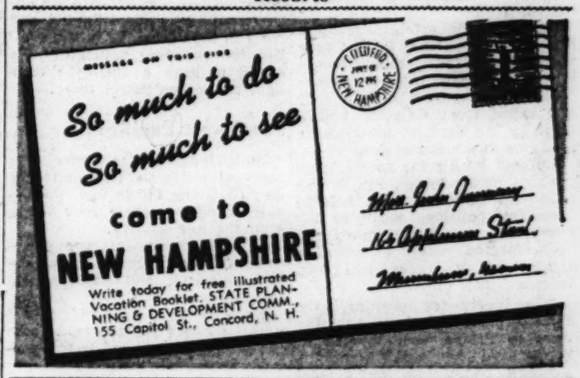
Hotels—Resorts

Statler Hotels

★ Located for Convenience
★ Planned for Comfort
★ Staffed for Service
★ and rates are reasonable

BOSTON • BUFFALO • CLEVELAND
DETROIT • ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK • PITTSBURGH
(Hotel Pennsylvania) (Hotel William Penn)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Now building)

Resorts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So much to see
come to
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VACATION IN
DELIGHTFUL
DENVER
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LAND OF THE SKY BLUE WATER
ACOUSTICALLY PERFECT RED ROCKS THEATRE SEATS 9000
To restore the energy these times demand, vacation in mile-high Denver. Enjoy your favorite outdoor sport in invigorating mountain air—sleep under blankets! Thousands of miles of cool, swift trout streams . . rugged mountains . . splendid golf courses. Travel the historic Prospectors Trail through Denver's mountain parks, visiting famed Central City, Buffalo Bill's tomb and the 14,260-ft. summit of Mt. Evans over the world's highest auto highway.
Grand Lake Regatta, Aug. 15-22
BIGHORN SHEEP, ROCKY MT. NAT'L PARK
Denver CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
500 Seventeenth Street, Denver, COLORADO
Send lavishly illustrated booklet of Denver and Mountain Parks.
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Send for Your
FREE
GUIDE
to a Restful Invigorating
VACATION
IN
Colorado
TOP OF THE NATION
TRAVEL STRENGTHENS AMERICA
COLORADO
America's Most Scenic Vacationland
Enjoy a thrilling preview of vacation pleasures that await you in cool, peaceful Colorado. This beautifully illustrated folder will give you a glimpse of picturesque mining towns, sky-high lakes, prehistoric ruins, and wide-flung cattle country. Included is a State Highway Map with complete road information and a 17 x 21 cartograph of Colorado in full colors . . . plus facts you'll want to know about . . . National parks and monuments, mountain peaks and glaciers . . . everything to help you plan the vacation that will give you a complete change, needed this year more than ever before.
IDEAL TRAIN BUS AIR SCHEDULES AND SMOOTH HIGHWAYS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE U. S. A.
TOP OF THE NATION
Hospitality Committee, Rm. 101, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.
Please send FREE Colorado Guide, including beautifully illustrated, full-colored cartograph map suitable for framing.
NAME
STREET
CITY

Varied Opportunities for Relaxation Expected to Boom North Carolina Vacations

Banner Vacation Season Forecast in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.— Proceeding on the principle that wholesome recreation is necessary not only to happiness but to the stimulation of morale and efficiency, North Carolina this summer again will invite visitors to come and enjoy the natural advantages with which it has been endowed.

Arrangements are being made to care for all tourists who come to the various beaches along the Atlantic coast and to the well-known mountain resorts located in the western part of the State. While the war is curtailing long-distance travel, North Carolina considers itself in an advantageous position, because of its location.

At a meeting of representatives from the coastal area with officials of the State Department of Conservation and Development, recently held in Raleigh, it was disclosed that additional hotel facilities have been provided since last season and that beaches not only will be open but will offer added attractions. As an example, Mayor Dab Herrin of Wrightsville Beach, near Wilmington, stated that plans were under consideration for construction of additional recreation facilities for the exclusive use of soldiers on leave, and that on Wrightsville Beach and Harboro Island there were 454 cottages and 27 hotels and boarding houses with 710 rooms, and, in addition, 150 or more rooms available in private cottages. He reported further that 70 new cottages and apartment houses have been built during the past year.

Mayor R. C. Fergus of Carolina Beach, also near Wilmington, reported that there are four hotels with a total of 240 rooms, 25 boarding houses with 250 rooms, 525 cottages for rent, and that in addition, at Wilmington and Kure's Beach, there were approximately 300 cottages available for families. Mayor Fergus stated that his community recently had completed a $50,000 town hall with an auditorium capable of seating more than 800 persons.

Full Summer

At these and other beaches which are located all the way to the Virginia line, from Wilmington north, a full summer program is anticipated.

North Carolina enjoys not only what it considers a group of beaches whose attractiveness and advantages are not surpassed anywhere along the Atlantic seaboard, but also a great mountain region, which remains "peaceful and serene" in a world at war. This State's mountain resorts are close to the centers of war production and may be reached by train overnight or by means of a one-day drive from Washington, now teeming with thousands of workers, who may enjoy recreation available here during either short leaves of absence, or extended vacation periods.

Spring in North Carolina offers a wide variety of floral blooms and bird life. Famous throughout the land are the blooms of the mountain laurel, dogwood tree, and rhododendrons. These flowers can be found in abundance in the Great Smoky National Park where numerous trails lead to their hiding place. Scores of clubs sponsor flower and bird hikes in the Parks for nowhere in the United States is there a greater variety of wild flowers and bird life than in the deep wilderness of the Great Smokies.

To the Great Smoky Mountains Park region nearly a million and a quarter visitors came last season. The same facilities for rest and recreation will be available again during the summer of 1942. "Even with our vast resources of State and national parks and forests and many millions of dollars invested by private enterprise in recreational facilities, we may be taxed to capacity to care for the people from other States who are coming to seek rest and play during the approaching summer," an official of the State Department of Conservation and Development said.

Travel Remains Constant

This official pointed out further that "continued high level of travel to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, despite wartime curtailment, gives rosy hue to the prospects for the spring and summer season this year." Western North Carolina is within 500 miles of half the population of the United States. Its extensive recreational facilities are from 400 to 500 miles from the coast, in a terrain that rises to an altitude of 6,684 feet. The highest point is Mount Mitchell, now pleasantly accessible by means of a modern highway to the top, while surrounding this point on the "roof of eastern America" are numerous summits from 5,000 to more than 6,000 feet. Lower ranges, abounding in lakes and mountain streams, characterize this section, every part of which is easily accessible by means of a hard-surfaced highway system and train service.

Considering this an ideal time for Americans to "see America first," North Carolina will "open its doors to the great out-of-doors" in 1942 to all who can come for a vacation.

A survey by the American Express Travel Department placing the value of tourist travel in North Carolina last year in excess of the total value of its cotton crop, which was over $61,000,000, recently was received by the Department of Conservation and Development. In a poll of readers of Parents Magazine, half of those replying stated that the shortage of motor transportation would not prevent them from taking a vacation this year, and 42.8 per cent answered that, if their cars could not be used, they would travel by train.

North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development

In Carolina

Here are Albert and Wilhelmina VanDorp, whose father pioneered in tulip growing at the Dutch colony of Terra Ceia, near Washington, N. C., helping with the harvest. The tulip blooming season reaches its full in mid-April, and the resulting color is a rare sight.

Virginia Conservation Commission

In the Governors' Gardens

At Williamsburg one may stroll amid the out-of-doors beauties of the Palace of the Royal Governors, as did the dames of colonial days. Planted in the formal mode, these gardens are something that will linger in one's memory long after his vacation period has ended.

Williamsburg Music in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The Williamsburg festival concerts of eighteenth century music, which are being held in the ballroom of the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg the week of May 9, with two programs held outdoors in the Palace Gardens, have been timed this year to coincide with the period when the gardens of Williamsburg are at their loveliest.

In May in the Virginia tidewater the roses are at their best; tulips, peonies, iris, columbine and poppies bloom in profusion; there are still daffodils in the gardens, and the superb southern magnolia is just coming into flower.

This year will be the seventh festival concert series. The previous spring concerts have been held in April, when the weather at night is too sharp to sit outside, but this year with the dates pushed back, the innovation of having parts of several concerts held outdoors is being tried. The gardens will be illuminated with flares and pinewood torches, and guests may stroll in the fragrant gardens while listening to the harpsichord and woodwinds play the fragile, lovely music of the 18th century.

The Williamsburg festivals have won a unique reputation since their inception in 1938 under the direction of Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, authority on 18th century music, and member of the music faculty at Yale. The Palace ballroom, lit by candles, offers the opportunity to hear old music in the salon setting for which it was written, and the six previous series of programs, based largely on music known to have been performed in colonial Virginia, have not only brought to light many important compositions hitherto unknown since the 18th century, but in their range of musical literature are making Williamsburg the outstanding center on the American continent for the performance of old music.

This year's programs have been arranged in two identical series of three programs each, one being held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4-6, and the same series repeated on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7-9. Monday and Thursday night's programs are for voice, harpsichord and five wind instruments—oboe, flute, bassoon, clarinet and horn. Music by Mozart, Handel, Couperin, Rameau and Galliard will be played, and there will be a group of 18th century popular songs.

New York City Expects Boom In Vacations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This, the nation's largest city, always has been a popular vacation center. This year, with a large percentage of the vacationists planning to do their traveling within areas near home, New York is stated to become more popular than ever before.

With its beaches, city parks, and numerous amusement centers all easily accessible either by subway or train, New York undoubtedly will be host to a record number of Americans during the spring and summer months.

Work already is under way in the various city parks. Recreational centers will be developed to care for the additional people who are expected to visit them this year. Flowers and shrubs are being planted and pruned. Bridle paths are being put in shape for the heavy traffic that they soon will be called upon to handle.

The fact that it is the nation's biggest city alone lures thousands of tourists to its canyon-walled streets annually. The fact that Washington is so crowded with war workers many vacationists undoubtedly will spend part of their holidays seeing the sights in New York.

New York's hotels are looking forward to an exceptionally busy spring and summer season. Rates have advanced little despite the increased cost of operation. Many of New York's leading hotels offer air-conditioned dining-rooms and a large number of them have air-conditioned rooms.

New Jersey Ready For Tourist Visits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The seashore resorts along the New Jersey Coast are going forward with plans to entertain vacation visitors this spring and summer.

While hotels and business establishments fronting the ocean have been asked to "dim" their lights in order that ships sailing along the Jersey coast will not be silhouetted against the various towns and cities recreational activities are expected to be carried on as usual.

All of New Jersey's seashore resort hotels will be open for business. Atlantic City and Asbury Park, two of the largest resorts, are asking guests to keep their window shades down at night.

None of the beaches have been closed to swimmers and each week end finds an increasing number of visitors sunning themselves in the colorful deck chairs placed on the sands.

Vacation Spots, Historic Sites Attract Millions to Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With its Shenandoah National Park and its famous Skyline Drive athwart the Blue Ridge Mountains; its seashore and mountain resorts; its State parks, national and State forests, national battlefields and natural wonders; homes and institutions which take one back to the birth and infancy of the nation, to the shrines of its heroes—Virginia truly is an inspiring travel and vacation spot.

Most sacred of the historic shrines of America is Jamestown, where, on May 13, 1607, a small band of Englishmen established what was destined to become the first permanent English settlement in the New World, the birthplace of America! The visitor to Jamestown Island today is greeted by only a few reminders of that epochal event—an old church which boasts the original tower of the first brick edifice erected in 1639; and a monument erected by the Federal Government to commemorate the 300th anniversary of establishment of the first colony.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation abound in Virginia. They run the gamut from the more formal facilities at some of the best seashore resorts on the Atlantic seaboard to the more remote mountain areas. The Virginia seashore includes Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Cape Henry, Ocean View, Willoughby, and Old Point Comfort. Virginia Beach, 18 miles east of Norfolk, offers, in addition to surf bathing, aquaplaning, golfing, horseback riding, hiking, deep-sea fishing, tennis, badminton, cycling, archery and dancing. Five miles away is Cape Henry.

Ocean View, overlooking the lower Chesapeake Bay and Virginia Capes, offers salt water fishing, bathing, swimming and other salt water sports.

Shenandoah National Park, high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, is one of the country's most popular national parks. Of primary appeal to the motorist is the famous Skyline Drive, a broad, smooth, paved highway the length of the park from Front Royal on the north to Rockfish Gap, near Waynesboro, on the south, a distance of 107 miles. At Rockfish Gap the Drive connects with Blue Ridge Parkway, which will connect the Shenandoah with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

In Shenandoah Park are 158 miles of trails for mount and pedestrian. Accommodations within the park include fully equipped cabins, lodges, restaurants, filling stations and other facilities. At Big Meadows is a tent and trailer area and within the park are six picnic areas.

All of Virginia's attractions and shrines are reached readily by train or bus, some by both. Hotels in cities and at most of the resorts are prepared to receive guests as usual.

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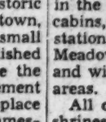
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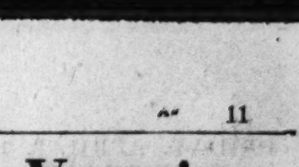
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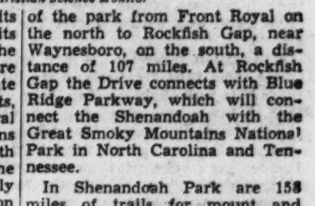
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The Home Forum

Journey in Spring

SOME OF THE BEST journeys in the world are those that are not anticipated. Then there is no time to plan, to collect paraphernalia, or to look too far ahead. The going is all.

When I left the West Coast, it was almost spring. The yellow crocuses were in bloom, the maple buds fighting their way out; and then between one day and the next the country, the climate, the whole world changed. For you go to sleep hard by the Pacific; you wake next morning with two engines pulling you up into the mountains. It is as sudden as that.

Surely there has never been a sight to touch the Rockies, as they looked during that first week in March, their great peaks crowned by the sun. You hear about the Rockies and you read about them, but for sheer wonder you must step out into that still frosty sunshine and raise your eyes. You cannot acquire that sort of thing from guidebooks nor yet from the letters of friends. You have to stand and breathe it in.

* * *

It is a long steep climb up from the coast and, for the first twenty-four hours, the train is climbing all the time. By the curves of the line, you can watch the engines puffing breathlessly round the rocky loops, panting hard as they lead the great sinuous body of the train.

The line follows the course of frozen rivers; and, if you have never seen a river of ice before, you are not quite sure at first what it is you are looking at. On the far side of the frozen rivers glitter the frozen trees, dazzling with snow. The whole country glints with sunlight, and criss-crossing the solid river-bed are the tracks of countless small animals. They must come out at nights in their thousands, for never a sign of life do you see in all that brilliant icebound land. It is enchanting country to look out on, a no-man's land of snow and sunshine and great shouting peaks.

And then, suddenly, the mountains end almost between one moment and the next. From blue-white crags, slashed against the sky, the country changes to the first rolling foothills and one more world is left behind. Tomorrow you will wake on the prairies.

* * *

This must have been one of the two best times in the year to pass through the prairies, this time and the moment when the grain is ripe. In early spring, the unmarked snow rolls endlessly off across the horizons without a tree to break the miles. When night comes, there is a fascination about that pale white country which steals continually past the windows. When the light is out, you cannot bring yourself to go to sleep. The only shadow in the light cast by the train is the blowing shadow of smoke. Compared with the breathless effort of being hauled by twin engines through the mountains, this is like coasting over a paved highway.

At Winnipeg and points east, the policemen wear sealskin hats; Churchill bonnets, I suppose they are, for they could double for the one presented to the Prime Minister on his Canadian tour. "Ah, don't talk about the things," exclaimed the mountainous officer on duty at the station gates. He considered them a foolish notion; but, just the same, these big men with their fur hats, thick blue coats and white gloves have a magnificent air. The officers on point duty do curious things with their gloved hands, managing the traffic with a flicking movement that puts you in mind of the Tin Man in the Wizard of Oz.

* * *

By next morning you have touched Ontario, a province so large that there seems to be no end to it. On either side of the train stretch vast frozen lakes that might just as well be the sea. The sun, following us all the way, turned land and water into one dazzling white empire, set with islands. There must be hundreds of islands moored in those great inland waterways.

At one wayside stop, we saw a man sawing blocks of ice out of the frozen river. One small figure, armed with a cross-cut, standing out there sawing away at the ground under his feet with ice blocks piled beside him. He wore a scarlet muffler, the best touch in the world for those fantastically white surroundings.

* * *

In the late afternoon, the train developed a hot box and made a focus for society down at our end. Without in the least understanding what had happened, we filed out and stood watching the cooling-off process with all the extravagant concentration of people who have nothing else on their minds. We must have stood there a good half hour, watching the hot box cured; and I think that when, at last, we climbed back into the train, we all had an idea that we had been of help.

That sort of thing, of course, is the whole point of traveling, apart from the unimportant detail of going from one place to another. It is a state of glorious suspension of thought, intention, or activity. You cannot be reached by telephone; you need not even write letters, for you can buy colored postcards at every stop and, the family would rather have postcards anyway. It is not possible to be late for an appointment, as time shifts from your shoulders to those of the company. If, through force of bad habit, you must be thinking about something, at least it cannot be about the time, the date, or the day's news. For as long as you are on that train, you are not permitted to have a part in any of them. You are out of this world. The illusion may be short-lived, but it is delightful nonetheless. I can't think why more of us don't live on trains.

* * *

This pleasant state of miasma lasts only until the train pulls into the station. The morning we arrived in Ottawa was dark and early, the worst time in the world to explore any city. At that hour in the day, all you want is breakfast, not scenery.

Here you have stepped back into the practical world with a vengeance, and everything is an experiment. The streets are strange; every face you see on them is unfamiliar. Names buzz meaninglessly until you can attach them to some kind of an anchor. The work you came to do is just as strange. You have been sent for, but to do what? To become part of a process that is like going to school all over again. To learn new ways, to adapt yourself to new conditions, to set your whole course to a broader horizon and to meet the challenge without fumbling.

The whole thing is touched with the quality of high adventure. For most of those who come here at this time, there is no precedent for any of it: the sudden call, the long journey, the strange city, a field of work that will take the exact shape of the most one can put into it.

* * *

Everywhere you turn, you meet men and women who are a cross-section of this country and plenty of other countries. From all parts of the world, they have been sucked into the capital to help attend to the enormous business of the times. They work long hours, they live in makeshift quarters, they have no knowledge how and when this thing will end. But still they come and will keep on coming; for, set against the uncertainty and the homesickness and the long hours, there is the feeling, right or wrong, of being a few miles nearer to the mightiest adventure of all time.

IRENE BAIRD

Pool in Spring

Now let the waters and the face meet—
the waters
Rising up like a feast for the lips to sup.
The out-jutting nose pierces the liquid flow.
The circling rings embrace the cheeks,
The leaning brow, the carven line along
the face
Where chin and neck begin.
Now in the watching air the wind disturbs
The fallen-forward hair—the body lies upon
the earth
Where burns the fitful flame of spring.
The disk of water lies upon the face,
Fluid and cold and pure, welled up from
some deep source
Where endless snows endure. Now the closed
eyes unseal
To trace the wavering light—to see the
water world
Whose images erase whatever they reveal.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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A LADY AND HER SON: *A Water Color by John Vanderlyn*

When the Capitol Was Building

NOTHING HAD PREPARED Jane for Washington. The whole way down with Tom she had been thinking of it as the Government's own city, the haven of refuge from rioting and disorder. At Alexandria she had felt again the peace and assurance of her girlhood. Here, even more than at Georgetown, on the journeys from Philadelphia, she had always thought she touched something of the Tidewater. The Gadsby Tavern was not the Raleigh, but there certainly was something about its spacious rooms—and the tree-shaded streets, the old brick church with its white tower, the quiet houses. And Georgetown, though it was in Maryland, was a right sweet place. She pictured Washington as a larger Georgetown.

Peyton's note which was waiting for them at the Gadsby deepened the impression. He had been fortunate enough to find a house on Greenleaf Point not so very far from where Mr. Law used to live who had married one of Mrs. Washington's granddaughters. . . . They were to come straight up from the landing to the top of the hill by the Capitol and then turn right on New Jersey Avenue, the street that followed the brow of the hill past the church. Below the end of the ridge they were to turn right again and Peyton's would be the first house on the right-hand side. The city. The Capitol. The church. And Mrs. Washington's granddaughter. It sounded like Williamsburg. . . .

While the coach was being brought ashore Jane stood on the wharf enjoying the water, blue and sparkling under the hot September sun which drew a sharp, clean fragrance from a pile of lumber beside her. A great mound of bricks hid the end from where she stood, but she could see the masts of two fishing boats rocking lazily against the sky and she could guess at the gray heaps of oysters that must be there. Tidewater rivers, how she loved them!

The coach swung around the corner of the new warehouses and set out along a road muffled in dust. Through its drifting curtain she saw grassy stretches and great tulip poplars in clumps, and beyond, the alders and bulrushes of a swamp. There was a time of unmerciful jolting and then the long pull of a hill as they climbed a ravine between trees festooned by the wild grape. With a final creaking lurch they reached the top and a breeze swept the dust to one side.

Jane stared. Across a stretch of trampled ground strewn with boards and broken bricks and chips of stone, some workmen moved listlessly about on the near side of a huge, sprawling foundation. At its far end, an amazing distance away, a wing that seemed finished to the height of three stories stood raw and square. There was a hint of decoration in a balustrade and a plain frieze along the line of its flat roof, there was a glimpse of pilasters between the windows on the end, but the side she could see had the unbalanced openings and boarded-up arches of a temporary partition.

"Can that be the Capitol?" she asked Tom, aghast.

His eyes were shining.

"Lord Harry, madame grandmother! Won't it be tremendous when they get it done?"—From "The Tree of Liberty," by ELIZABETH PAGE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

THIS WATER COLOR by John Vanderlyn, painted in 1800, is a particularly fine example of the small scale portrait. Large impressive oil paintings, or delicate miniatures, have for many centuries been the most popular types of likenesses. Small portraits as fine as this are, therefore, not common. In spite of its size, which is only twelve and a half inches by eleven and a half, this water color has the formality, importance and careful detail of a much larger portrait. Beautifully drawn and executed, it is marked by sensitiveness and charm.

Though painted in Paris and showing French influence, the portrait is the work of an American. John Vanderlyn was born in Kingston, New York, in the historic year 1775, and went to France at the age of twenty-one where he became a pupil of Vincent. Except for trips to Italy and a return to America which lasted two years, Vanderlyn lived and worked in France from 1796 until after the War of 1812.

This portrait of an unknown lady and her curly-headed son was one of two water colors by Vanderlyn, included in the recent exhibition of nearly two hundred and fifty water colors at the Whitney Museum of American Art, entitled *A History of American Water Color Painting.*

B. T.

Entertaining a Celebrated Visitor

NO EVENT in the early history of the United States stirred such depths of popular affection as the famous visit of General Lafayette—for, was he not the friend of the first President, the adopted son of America, as well as, in many minds, the savior of the country? His life had been filled with stirring romance—the years of early manhood spent in defense of the freedom of the American colonies, in forwarding the cause of liberty in his own land, and as a prisoner of state in the dungeons of Austria. Then, at the age of sixty-seven, after an absence of nearly half a century, upon the invitation of the young republic of the United States, he crossed the ocean once more to look upon the land of his youthful affection.

From one limit of our territory to another he went, passing through each of the twenty-four States. He visited all of the principal cities; he was the guest of two Presidents in the White House; he took part in three anniversaries of the Revolutionary War, in every place such crowds thronging to see him that few persons failed to catch a glimpse of his face.

Many souvenirs in honor of Lafayette's visit made their appearance—the ladies wearing Lafayette buckles upon their slippers and his portrait upon their scarfs and their gloves; his features also appeared upon buttons and upon the material of which men's waistcoats were made. And, as blue china decorated with American views was then at the height of its popularity, numerous dinner and tea sets bearing the pictured story of his visit came to America from over the sea. "Welcome, Lafayette, the Nation's Guest and Our Country's Glory" and "As Brave and Disinterested as Washington" were among the sentiments printed upon china with which the English potters honored their one-time foe.—From "The Blue-China Book," by ADA WALKER CAMERON. (New York: Dutton.)

The Risen Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE DAWN of a morning of long ago when the world about her was still asleep, the spiritually-minded Mary Magdalene quietly made her way to the sepulcher where she believed her loved Master's body lay. Because she had already glimpsed the divine reality of God's idea, man, healing her of sin's claim to person and power, she was perhaps most ready to behold the living Christ. That morning she witnessed the triumph of the Christ, Truth, made gloriously manifest by Jesus, and exclaimed in recognition of man's true selfhood, "Rabboni," to her risen Lord.

Jesus had told his followers that though he would leave them, the Christ was ever-present and would be always with them, and this they were able to prove after his ascension by works of healing and redemption.

In this age the truth has been made fully available to mankind through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866, bringing to multitudes a practical knowledge of the ever-present Christ. In an article entitled "Easter Services" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 180), speaking of this revelation of the Christ which restored her to health, Mrs. Eddy says: "A dear old lady asked me, 'How is it that you are restored to us? Has Christ come again on earth?' 'Christ never left,' I replied; 'Christ is Truth, and Truth is always here,—the impersonal Saviour.'"

So long had the world looked for a personal savior, that it was unprepared to recognize the Christ, exemplified by Jesus. So long has it depended upon personal aids, material means for restoration to health, and the healing of strife and hate, that it is slow to avail itself of the meekness and purity of the divine idea of God, which is with us as surely today as of yore. But the clarion call has come, a call that will not be silenced (Ephesians 5:14): "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

The resurrection may be regarded by some as an experience peculiar to a single individual—to Jesus. However, it is one that may come to all. To him now receiving the Christ, Truth, the resurrection is already taking place in his thinking, quietly, unobtrusively, as he journeys side by side with his fellow pilgrims. He is learning to utilize the fact of the ever-presence of the Christ in his everyday affairs, to seek the spiritual light which will bear on all his experiences. His proofs of harmony and spiritual law may be instant, or they may be slow, because of obstructions which need to be cleared away before the appearing of good, but they will be sure if he is persistent in his application of what he learns and knows of God. In the article already referred to, Mrs. Eddy asks the question (p. 179), "What is it that seems a stone between us and the resurrection morning?" and answers: "It is the belief of mind in matter. We can only come into the spiritual resurrection by quitting the old consciousness of Soul in sense." She adds, "We must lay aside material consciousness, and then we can perceive Truth, and say with Mary, 'Rabboni!'—Master!"

Matter is darkness—it has never reflected God who is Light, as John tells us. It is "of the earth, earthy," and will eventually return to its own nothingness. Spirit is Light—it is God, imperishable and eternal. Not a flaw touches this Light which is Spirit. It exists, and it can never be extinguished. Clouds may obscure it, man-made doctrines may strive to hide it, but it shines on to be recognized and utilized by each one who is pure enough to perceive it.

A young woman, sick for many years, turned to Christian Science for physical healing, having exhausted material remedies. Despite her extremity, her thought was filled with doubts and fears as to the efficacy of Christian Science treatment. Gradually, however, the truth about God and man dawned upon her darkened thought, and she was restored to a life of active, constructive usefulness. Among her most precious treasures was her new understanding of the Christ, which, through the thirty-odd years following her restoration to health, has been a beacon light to help in the solving of other problems which have come along the way. This Christ-light has never dimmed, no matter how pressing have been the difficulties; it has always pointed the way out of them. Her understanding of the Christ brought a sweet, sure consciousness of the ever-presence and power of God, good, divine intelligence, enabling her to recognize that spiritual sonship which Jesus claimed for himself and others.

This is likewise confirmed by John (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Jesus' triumph over death proved the eternality of the Christ. As our thought begins to leave behind the things of matter, it is purified in the baptism of Spirit. The Christ appears, and human thought awakens to behold the Easter morn.

In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 171):

"Let us sing of Easter gladness
That rejoices every day,
Sing of hope and faith uplifted;
Love has rolled the stone away.
Lo, the promise and fulfillment,
Lo, the man whom God hath made,
Seen in glory of an Easter
Crowned with light that cannot fade."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Vstalt' Kristus

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

TIŠE, NA ÚSVITĚ jednoho jitra dávno minulého věku, kdy kolem ní dosud vše spalo, ubírala se duchovně myslící Maria Magdaléna ku hrobce, kde, jak se domnívala, leželo tělo jejího drahého Mistra. Poněvadž již byla postřehla božskou skutečnost Boží ideje, člověka, která ji vyléčila z nároků, jež si činil hřích na osobu a moc, byla snad nejlépe připravena spatřiti živého Krista. Onoho rána byla svědkem triumfu Krista, Pravdy, triumfu slavnostně dosaženého Ježíšem, a na důkaz, že uznává pravé, vlastní bytí člověka, zvolala na svého vzkříšeného Pána, "Rabbóni."

Ježíš řekl svým následovníkům, že přes to, že je opustí, Kristus je vždy přítomný a bude vždy s nimi, a to také byli schopni dokázati po jeho nanebevstoupení uzdravováním a skutky vykupitelskými.

Pravda se stala plně použitelnou pro lidstvo v tomto věku, když Mary Baker Eddy objevila v 1866 Křesťanskou Vědu, přinášející zástupům praktické poznání vždy přítomného Krista. V článku s názvem "Easter Services" (Miscellaneous Writings—Rozmanité spisy, str. 180), mluvíc o tomto zjevení Krista, jež jí navrátilo zdraví, Mrs. Eddy praví: "Jedna milá stařenka se mne tázala, 'Jak je to možné, že jste nám navrácena? Přišel Kristus znovu na zem?' 'Kristus nikdy neodešel', odpověděla jsem; 'Kristus je Pravda, a Pravda je zde vždycky,—neosobní Spasitel.'"

Svět čekal na osobního spasitele tak dlouho, že nebyl připraven poznati Krista v Ježíši, jenž jej příkladem dokazoval. Svět závisel tak dlouho na osobní pomoci, na používání materiálních prostředků pro navrácení zdraví, a při hojení svárů a nenávisti, že si jen zvolna přivyká používání pokory a čistoty božské ideje Boha, jež dlí s námi dnes právě tak spolehlivě, jako za dávných dob. Ale znění polnice, jež nelze umlčeti, hlásá (Epišt. k Efezským 5:14): "Probuď se ty, kdož spíš, a vstaň z mrtvých, a zasvítí' se tobě Kristus."

Mnozí snad pohlížejí na vzkříšení jak na zkušenost prožilou výhradně jedním jednotlivcem—Ježíšem. Mohou ji však zakusiti všichni. Ten kdož přijímá Krista, Pravdu, nyní, prožívá již vzkříšení ve svém myšlení, tiše, bez vnucování, při putování po boku svých spolupocestných. On se učí používati fakta, že Kristus je vždy přítomen v jeho denních záležitostech, učí se hledati duchovní světlo, které by ovládlo všechny jeho zkušenosti. Jeho důkazy harmonie a duchovního zákona budou snad okamžité, možno také, že budou zdlouhavé v důsledku překážek, jež bude nutno odstraniti dříve, než se objeví dobro; ale důkazy se dojista dostaví, bude-li vytrvale používati toho, čemu se naučil a co ví o Bohu. Mrs. Eddy se táže ve zmíněném již článku (str. 179): "Co je to, co leží jako kámen mezi námi a jitrem vzkříšení?" a odpovídá: "Je to věření, že mysl je v hmotě. Můžeme býti duchovně vzkříšeni jen tím, že se vzdáme starého vědomí, že Duše přebývá ve smyslech." Pak dodává, "Musíme se vzdáti materiálního vědomí, a pak můžeme uzříti Pravdu a říci s Marií, 'Rabbóni!'—Mistře!"

Hmota je temnota—hmota nikdy nezrcadlila Boha, jenž je Světlo, jak Jan praví. Je ze "zemí, zemská" a na konec se vrátí ke své nicotnosti. Duch je Světlo—je Bůh, nehynoucí a věčný. Žádná vada nezakalí toto Světlo, jež jest Duch. Ono existuje, a nic je nemůže zhasnouti. Mračna je mohou zatemniti, lidské nauky mohou usilovati o jeho utajení, ale ono svítí dále, tak aby bylo uznáno a používáno každým, kdož je dosti čistým aby je postřehl.

Jedna mladá, mnoho let churavící žena, uchýlila se po vyčerpání materiálních léků ke Křesťanské Vědě za účelem fysického uzdravení. Ačkoliv byla dohnána do krajnosti, její mysl byla plna pochybnosti a obav o účinnosti léčení Křesťanskou Vědou. Ale pravda o Bohu a člověku ponenáhlu prosvitla v její zatemnělé myšlence; uzdravila se a vrátila se znovu k činnému, účelnému a prospěšnému životu. Jedním z jejích nejcennějších pokladů bylo její nové porozumění Kristu, které po více než třicet let po jejím uzdravení svítilo jako maják, pomáhajíc při luštění druhých problemů, jež během doby přicházely. Nechť byly potíže sebe naléhavější, toto světlo Krista se nikdy nezatemnilo; ono vždy ukázalo způsob jak se z nich vyprostiti. Její porozumění Kristu přineslo jí sladké, určité vědomí všudypřítomnosti a moci Boha, dobra, božské inteligence, a tím jí umožnilo uznání onoho poměru duchovního synovství, jež Ježíš uplatňoval pro sebe a pro druhé.

To je také potvrzeno Janem (I Epišt. Jana 3:2), "Nejmilejší, nyní synové Boží jsme." Triumf Ježíše nad smrtí dokázal věčnost Krista. Jakmile se naše myšlenky počnou vzdalovati věcí hmotných, jsou očišťovány křtem Ducha. Zjeví se Kristus, a lidská myšlenka se probouzí k velikonočnímu jitru.

Ve slovech hymny (Christian Science Hymnal, čís. 171):

"Opěvujme radost velikonoc,
která jásá každý den,
pějme o naději, povznesené víře,
jak Láskou kámen odvalen,
Hle, slib a jeho splnění,
hle, člověk Bohem stvořený,
spatřen v slávě velikonoc,
věčným světlem korunovaný."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Heart Knows April

Though green should spread itself around,
And showers come to quench long thirst;
Though tender violets appear:
The heart knows April first.

Though winter winds give way to spring,
And lilac clusters haste to burst;
Though birds return, with spring-sweet song:
The heart knows April first.

MARY E. ADAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Drama Enters Synthetic Rubber Inquiry ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Main points in the current controversy over synthetic rubber before the Truman committee include:

1. Did the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey retard or advance production of this badly needed product by its inclusive research work and control of patents?

2. Did the company form an international cartel with the Hitler-dominated I. G. Farbenindustrie, German chemical trust, through which Germany was able to hold back America's synthetic rubber production?

3. Has Standard entered into compromising agreements with Germans, Japanese or Italians?

To all these questions, W. S. Farish, President of Standard, emphatically replies "No."

But he has been greeted by sharply worded senatorial expressions of doubt, following the initial attack by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, in initial hearings last week.

The issue comes before the Truman committee investigating national defense following a nolo contendere consent decree agreement, whereby Standard officials and subsidiaries paid nominal fines aggregating $45,000, and agreed to throw open a rich storehouse of patents to all comers, royalty free for the duration of the war, while the Justice Department in return dropped its antitrust case against the company.

The Truman committee hearings have been crowded. Not for months has a congressional investigation drawn such a gallery. Through the hearings, the perspiring but suavely self-restrained Mr. Farish has attempted to read a 25-page defense. He began by urging that he be allowed to make his statement without interruption. He has been interrupted at every step. On the first day he got through 11 pages, on the second only five more. Yesterday he tried to crowd the balance through. Smiling wearily, he told the committee he was prepared to stay all week, if necessary, to finish the statement.

Most searching questions come so far from a man who is not a member of the committee, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. His interest in international patent agreements and cartels goes back to his two years of leadership of the old Temporary National Economic Committee. Senator O'Mahoney is a sharp but courteous cross-examiner, whose interest goes less to personalities and name-calling than that of most Senators, and who seems primarily concerned with long-run effects of international trade treaties between great corporations.

Technical questioning is left largely to heavy-set, affable but tenacious Hugh A. Fulton, Committee Counsel, as soft of voice as Mr. Farish.

Beside Mr. Farish sits Frank A. Howard, a Standard Vice-President, a tall, lean, agreeable figure, for 20 years or more head of Standard's magnificent research department. He has a trick of moving his lips to accompany the Farish written statement, which he knows by heart.

Off to one side sits a former Democratic presidential candidate, snowy-haired, apple-cheeked John W. Davis, ready to interpose legal defense of Mr. Farish if the occasion requires. So far he has not uttered a word.

Chairman of the committee is Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, a New Dealer. His support for Mr. Arnold's initial charges was vehement. But his attention is busy keeping order between Senator O'Mahoney, who probes Standard's motives, on his left, and the tart rejoinders of tall, picturesque "Tom" Connally (D) of Texas, who heckles Senator O'Mahoney and defends Mr. Farish, on his right.

Greatest problem of bystanders is to understand the immensely technical discussion, chemical terms of butyl, buna-s, buna-n, patents and processes, complicated international agreements, dates and subsidiary qualifications, and difficult laboratory terms.

At many points the Arnold testimony and the Farish testimony flatly contradict. At others they do not even meet. The effort of the committee questions is to attempt to bring them together. If carried to the courts, the two briefs would be the matter of careful judicial consideration, which might run into years. What the Truman committee is trying to do is to draw some conclusion in a few days.

One fact that stands out is the tremendous scope of these agreements. Standard Oil of New Jersey is America's biggest corporation. I. G. Farbenindustrie is the biggest European corporation. They entered in 1929, and reaffirmed in 1939, it is agreed, an industrial alliance.

The alliance was as important as many treaties written between sovereign states. The research work of each and the resulting patents in synthetic rubber and gasoline production were to be made mutually and exclusively available.

Quite irrespective of other aspects of the question, it is probable that henceforth Congress will require that details of such industrial "treaties" be spread on the record, for all to see.

The Country Speaks: New York

Tightening the Trap on Hitler ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

There is much the world has learned, and more the world may learn, from Germany. Prophetically, Tennyson remarked that knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. It would appear today that it would be well for wisdom to come abreast of knowledge. Then it would find that propaganda is one of the most insidious developments of Nazi National Socialism.

This propaganda today has the world confused over the next Nazi move—whether it will strike toward the Near East to effect a liaison with the Japanese angle of the Axis; whether it will strike toward the rich oil fields of Baku, unleash a new offensive against the Caucasus or renew the push on Moscow and Leningrad.

The Nazi aim is clearly to sustain this bewildering element of uncertainty while it prepares to strike, and meanwhile cause the United Nations to divide their forces and prevent the concentration of adequate men and material at the spot where the blow falls. In this endeavor it is being aided manifestly by the American radio and the press—voicing and printing conjecture on what Hitler may or may not do.

Throughout it all, however, there looms the all-important problem to him of Russia. Upon the outcome of this campaign hinges the fate of Hitler, Naziism and the Third Reich. It is undisputed that the flower of Hitler's armies has been decimated during the months of the Russian campaign, and that he is not only face to face with a shortage of man power as compared with the unlimited human reserves at Stalin's call, but also with the gravest kind of economic and political problems.

It has always been the Hitler policy to avoid war on two fronts; and for him to weaken his Eastern front by withdrawing the huge forces that would be required for a new offensive elsewhere would appear to court inevitable defeat in the face of his pledge to the German people that Russia would be "liquidated" before another winter.

Private advices in the best informed quarters in New York are to the effect that National Socialism could not weather defeat in Russia. The war in the East has meant much in human suffering to German fathers and mothers. That mound of flowers in Unter den Linden in memory of sons and husbands who will not come home again is more than a tribute to the fallen. Each blossom is a bitter token of disillusionment, and when it filters into the German consciousness that all this loss has been in vain; that the promises of victory over what Der Führer called "the Red menace" were but lures that led their men on to death—when this permeates the German thought, it will be the end of Hitlerism.

Just as Caesar's fortunes rode with him in the boat that crossed the Rubicon, so do the fortunes of National Socialism stand with Hitler on the Eastern Front, and it appears inconceivable to persons here closest to the situation that Hitler should so limit his forces in Russia that he must turn back from Moscow as Naponeon did when the 19th century was young.

Thus it is seen here that the most speedy ending of the war in Europe would be had in victory over Hitler in Russia, and it is here that this opinion would concentrate every available ounce of productive power that the United Nations can give without serious deterioration of Allied strength in the Pacific and the Near East.

Because political considerations in the Third Reich make a successful spring and summer campaign against Russia imperative, the thought is that it is in Russia that Hitler may be expected to fall with the full weight of his arms when the long-heralded spring offensive is unleashed.

The underseas war in the North Atlantic is seen as part of this strategy—to keep supplies from reaching the Russian Front. His digging in along the Channel ports of France is viewed as (1) an abandonment of any attempt to invade England; (2) as a means of repulsing any attempt by the United States and Britain to effect a landing on the French Coast, and (3) as indicating efforts to avoid opening a new front.

Rightly or wrongly, the contention in these quarters fits in with that voiced by Maxim Litvinoff in his pleas for Russian aid. Its proponents would have the United Nations thrust their steel arm into the Russian theater as that of greatest hazard for Hitler and turn his summer threat against him, confident that the invincibility legend of Nazi arms having already been disproved, the war in Europe can be brought to an end before the snow flies in the winter of 1942-'43.

To Change the Subject:

Anna Liked Housework ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

Peter has a defense job. He's making $90 a week down on the waterfront now. But Peter shakes his head. "It ain't right," he says earnestly, "for a man to be making so much." Not for what he's doing, he adds.

It isn't that Peter isn't giving his best, or that he isn't skilled. You see, Peter is Finnish. He has lived frugally. He has worked hard for a living repairing automobiles in his backyard, with his barn for a shop.

Little Peter is running the repair shop now. He had a "big money job," too, when he finished school—$23 a week he was getting. Big Peter had tried to explain it to him. "No boy just out of high school is really worth that much. You can't expect to get that in ordinary times," explained his father slowly.

He should save a lot of that "extra" money. Buy defense bonds and stamps, then in 10 years when times might not be as good, jobs might be scarce, little Peter would have some of this "extra" money to even it up, his father advised.

I was glad to hear that Peter felt this way. I know that Anna would have approved. It was the way she would have felt about it, too.

All of us who had known Anna nodded our heads. It was good to know that the little family was keeping so well to the course, because we had always suspected it was she who had set it, just as she had managed our apartments, organized our spring cleanings, and supervised our various movings.

I think I have never known anyone as joyous as Anna—at least, anyone who expressed her joy so generously. Housework wasn't drudgery to Anna, not even other people's housework. Olga, her oldest girl, was in college then—on a scholarship—and Alice and little Peter in school. There were many pairs of shoes to buy, and the income from Peter's repair shop wasn't entirely adequate for it all.

It was then that Anna began "going out" to work. I heard of her through a friend—and I have lost track of the number of people who heard of Anna through me. There was always a waiting list. "If you have any free time, Anna . . . you couldn't squeeze me in . . . just a couple of hours . . . well, every other week, then?"

They were always teasing. Anna would laugh, that high, bubbly laugh. "Well, I try. But I can't promise." She would laugh some more. Fortunate, indeed, were those of us who belonged to "Anna's family." We knew it.

I never came home on Anna's day, but that I found her singing. She took a personal pride and interest in our apartments, noticed immediately anything new. "That nice new lamp you have," she would say.

She told me once how she happened to come to America. She had lived far back in the country in Finland. When it came time for her to go to work, she knew she must go somewhere else. To the city? To America? It was typical of Anna to choose the harder course. Courage was not a quality that she lacked, and the prospect of a long journey alone, of learning a new language in a new land did not frighten her.

She lived with an aunt here at first, then obtained work as a domestic. It was at the Finnish Lutheran Church that she met Peter. Then came happy years and the children. They lived simply, frugally. But there was always so much to sing about. Where Anna was there always seemed to be singing and laughter.

I began to write about Anna once. It was at the time of the Finnish-Russian war. Because I know Anna, I felt I understood a lot about that war—the Finnish side of it. I knew why they fought so valiantly and so well, why their courage was high and their cause right. They were like Anna, of course.

But I didn't finish that story. It didn't do Anna justice, I thought, and tore it up. I am glad now, for I couldn't possibly come up to this for a tribute to Anna.

It came from one of her former employers. "I realize now how much Anna did for me," she said the other day. "Not in housework; I don't mean that. Anna brought such joy to her work. When I get out the vacuum cleaner, I don't think of cleaning as a menial task. I remember how Anna used to sing and laugh as she worked. It has changed my whole concept of housework. I can go about it with real enthusiasm now—thanks to Anna."

That really tells the story of Anna—that and Peter's feeling about his $90-a-week job. War wages wouldn't have gone to Anna's head either.

U. S. Troops Guard Surinam—Vital to Allied Victory

Roland Hall Sharp

"Surinam has whole hills of the richest aluminum ore in the world"

writes Mr. Sharp. Some of them have only to be shoveled away. In other areas, where the ore runs deeper, American engineers have developed the above "machine that walks." It propels itself by two mechanical feet, visible at the sides. It gouges down by means of a heavy bucket with teeth, drawn in by a drag line, thus making surface mining practical at greater depth than heretofore. This pit was also the scene of the Adventure of Mr. Sharp and the Surinam Mud which is related herewith.

Rich bauxite deposits and its closeness to French Guiana make this Netherlands' possession of major strategic importance—And a reporter finds out about mud at first hand.

Americans at War
Twenty-ninth of 48 Articles

By Roland H. Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — In camps where tents are rapidly being replaced by wooden barracks, in neat towns or on cleared spaces in the jungle, officers and soldiers of the United States keep vigil day and night, in collaboration with Netherlands forces.

Fast pursuit ships zing through the tropical sky like metallic creatures from some fabulous lost world.

Latest figures on Surinam's production of bauxite, the colorful soft rock carrying high percentages of aluminum, remain locked among other war secrets. Yet the measure of Surinam's strategic value is the presence here of the Army's most advanced outpost in the Western Hemisphere.

Most of what I have seen as the first newspaper correspondent permitted to enter Surinam since the Army came, cannot be told. Yet within the limits of discretion, enough can be reported to spike some vicious rumors and give a general picture of how our boys are faring in this unaccustomed tropical climate.

So far as this correspondent has been able to discover by both observation and inquiry, the troops and civilian workers are well provided for, and even in "the bush," or jungle are encountering no worse conditions than would be found on any frontier. Trinidad is rife with rumors, no doubt spread with malicious intent by Nazi propagandists, about sudden perils in this region. While war is war, whether in Asia or South America, operations in this sector do not appear to have reached the stage of violence. Wise precautions are forestalling much trouble.

Key Point in Defense

Apart from its position on the front line of industrial warfare, Surinam commands the central region of the three Guianas between Trinidad and Brazil. The continent of South America here shelves off into the Atlantic in a watery lowland drained by slow, meandering rivers of great volume and depth.

Next door on the south lies French Guiana, still ruled by Nazi-dominated Vichy.

Next door on the north lies British Guiana, defended not only by Royal forces but from new United States bases, the most southerly of those leased from Britain.

Surinam is in a class by itself, since no base has been leased and the American troops are to be withdrawn when the need for them no longer exists. They are here by invitation as one of the Allies.

In the larger strategic picture of the South Atlantic, the Guianas are viewed by military authorities as important not only for their bauxite, gold, and other raw materials, but for their proximity to Africa and to the narrowest strait of the sea between Brazilian Natal and Nazi-dominated Dakar.

Beyond French Guiana on the South, and backing up the Guianas northward to the border of Venezuela in the remote hinterland, spreads Brazil, that ever-present country in South America which touches all but two of the continent's political entities.

Overshadowing all other aspects of Surinam's imortance is bauxite. Extensive deposits also exist in British Guiana. Brazil has large but undeveloped reserves of bauxite.

When you watch bauxite being mined, it looks very much like a mixture of gray and ocher clay, splotched with vermillion. The ore has hardened into a rock that breaks away in large and small chunks under the persuasive nibblings of a steam shovel.

Surinam has whole hills of some of the richest bauxite in the world. Once the jungle has been cleared, there remains an "over-burden" of dirt. Sometimes the dirt is as shallow as one foot. Other deposits lie 25 feet or so underground. These are only beginning to be worked. Many outcroppings remain to be shovelled away in this paradise of aluminum miners.

In order to reach the deeper deposits, a new method is coming into operation. It is designed to gouge down by use of a drag line. This hauls a huge bucket with teeth along the bed of ore, scooping it up. The result is an increasingly deep pit, and, in rainy season, some extensive fields of mud surrounding the zone of action.

There, beside a pit where ore was being mined by the big "machine that walks" on two mechanical feet, I met Surinam mud on its home ground. The visiting team came away respectful, in the mud and I understood each other. There were hard ridges, perfectly navigable.

But the pants? Fortunately the coat had been left off. Not one cleaner in Paramaribo could guarantee results, but the pants are all right now, again gray and no doubt sharing my estimation of Surinam mud.

In that open pit could be seen in action one of the two large firms mining in Surinam. The newer of the two is a Dutch company, Billiton. It represents the Reynolds Metal Company of the United States, and so is backed by ample resources. The older firm is also Dutch, operating for the rich Aluminum Company of America, or Alcoa.

Technicians of both companies are confident that production here can be raised to any desired figure. Transportation of the ore and of machinery as needed is an obvious necessity.

Much thought is given to French Guiana as a potential base for submarines such as attacked Aruba and Curacao in the Caribbean.

The Vichy colonies in the Western Hemisphere present at once to the thoughts of laymen a potential danger. Actually, on closer approach, those colonies appear less formidable because of their weakness under present world conditions. Yet all of them—Martinique, French Guiana, and several islands not as important as Martinique—are being closely watched.

These Vichy colonies are entirely dependent at present on supplies which only the United States and Britain can provide. French Guiana, being on the continent, can turn to Brazil, and is doing so. Martinique and the other islands could not feed themselves without the limited stocks permitted to reach them by sea.

That is the background, as seen at close range, for Washington's evident disinclination to use force against Vichy colonies on this side. It is the background for the renewal some months ago by Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for Martinique, who also rules French Guiana, of a naval pact with the United States. This pact is understood to freeze the status quo of Vichy's colonies here, in return for an agreement not to turn them over to the Nazis. Recent tension over submarine operations in the Caribbean is straining this pact.

Deep in the Mud

The quest for pictures has put me on the end of a limb many times in South America, as well as in the mud. This time the perfect shot would be from the other side of the long pit. The machine moved its great derrick arm at regular intervals.

As a precaution, I turned up the trouser cuffs two big turns.

"That ought to keep me out of the mud," me thought.

The footing was firm and fine. On I went from one sun-baked ridge to the next one, stepping carefully. Then it happened.

A dry crust broke, and one foot plunged through as though into . . . mud. The other foot followed, and down on my knees I went, gray city pants and all. At the last minute in Boston we had left out a pair of slacks in cutting down baggage weight for the air trip. So it was city pants in the jungle.

You have no idea how mandatory is the mud of Surinam. When I managed to extricate one foot, the rubber stayed behind. Fortunately I could reach it.

Then to my rescue came one of the lumbering yellow tractors. The driver hauled me across to the edge of the jungle, where there was dry ground, really dry ground. From there the picture-taking proceeded. Later forays across the mud proved successful by the simple device of carrying a stick and prodding ahead to make sure

Wide World

The Men Who Defend America's Aluminum Lifeline in Surinam
United States soldiers shown while relaxing and examining the wares of the natives.

Nazi Threats in Surinam

What the Nazis are doing wherever they can find a secret foothold in this coastal region has become a job for the secret service and military intelligence. In broad lines, the dangers stressed by military men fall under the heading of raids. A sample of Nazi techniques along this line is visible to anyone who flies into Paramaribo. In midchannel of the Surinam River and lying broadside, is the hulk of a rusty old German merchant vessel. She was scuttled on the day Germany invaded the Netherlands in Europe with evident intent of blocking the river route to bauxite mines. The attempt failed, and possibly was designed for a narrower channel.

Every German man in Surinam is impounded in a camp you can see from the road. German women are allowed to live in the city. Three men escaped from the camp some time back, but were caught by the Bush Negroes just before they crossed into French Guiana.

Defense of this coast is mightily aided by the nature of the terrain. The jungle is so vital and dense that it holds the rivers to relatively narrow channels, forcing them to dig deep. There is no clearly defined coast, except where the trees begin. From the air you see the sun reflected from water for mile inland, under the jungle. There is as much as 50 miles of this coastal swamp at many points.

Jungle and swamps force both defenders and potential attackers to rely on transportation by river or by air. The problem is to make certain key points impregnable, to keep the river channels open, and to prevent bombing of bauxite installations.

Responsible officials here do not underestimate the gravity of their task. One of the hardest working and most seasoned commanding officers in the service is setting an example that is reflected down through the ranks.

Army Morale Fine

Our Army boys here, as everywhere, bring with them their Americanisms, their exuberance, their songs around the old hotel piano in town, their ability to rough it in camp—an old American trait again coming into its own—and their essential democracy that enables them to make friends with Javanese, British Indians, Bush Negroes, or anyone they meet in this colony which certainly is among the most polyglot in the world.

Some of the officers and men say they are thriving on the hard work and the climate. Everyone I have seen you look fine.

There is evident an excellent morale and esprit de corps. Relations with the Netherlands officials are good and improving, as the inevitable first adjustments are made in a colony that suddenly had to change ways rooted in a tradition three centuries or more old.

So this southern outpost takes its place in the defensive rampart extending all the way to Iceland.

Hollywood Letter—Week-End Radio Prospects—Stage News

'Pied Piper' in Hollywood Provides Role for Woolley

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Anyone who may have wondered what Monty Woolley could do in Hollywood to equal the role he had in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" may rest easy. Mr. Woolley's next picture is likely to seem just as unusual.

It will be based on Nevil Shute's "The Pied Piper," one of the most entertaining stories to come out of the war thus far. It relates the experiences of an elderly Englishman, not over fond of children, who takes a little group of youngsters across France and to England, at about the time the Italians were joining in the invasion of France. The story is told with a good deal of tenderness and some sentimentality by an author who wrote a book-of-the-month novel in 1939 called "Ordeal."

Mr. Shute, a Cornishman, is a designer and builder of airplanes. He designed and built the R 101—which England once believed would rival the Graf Zeppelin—and flew it to America. He has written other stories, but will probably be less widely known for them than for "The Pied Piper," which ran serially in an American magazine before Twentieth Century-Fox bought it for the screen.

Echoes of the war are to be found in more than the story. Young Roddy McDowall's father was on the set the day I visited it. Mr. McDowall has been a junior officer in the British Merchant Marine since the outbreak of the war. He has been with his family for a short leave before returning to convoy duty.

Then there is Clare Sandars, another small member of the cast. She is a little English girl who came to Hollywood about a year ago with her mother. Her father is a major with the British forces in Egypt.

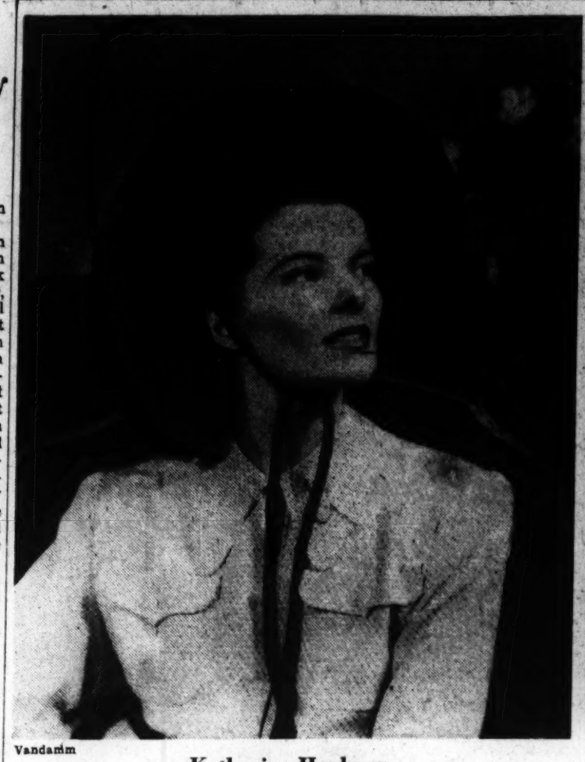
Clare and her mother hadn't been here long before the latter hit upon an idea which both of them think will be very helpful. The father, it seems, hasn't seen his little girl for more than three years. What better way to meet the problem than to get her, if possible, into a motion picture which he may eventually see? So they did. They got her into "Mrs. Miniver" first, at Metro; and now they have her in an important role in "The Pied Piper." Mrs. Sandars has an informal agreement with both studios that, when the pictures finally reach Cairo, Clare's father will be sought by studio agents there and be given a special showing of the films.

Mr. Woolley, an old university drama department man himself, is enjoying work with another former university drama department man—in this case Irving Pichel, director of the picture. Mr. Woolley was at Yale, and Mr. Pichel at Berkeley.

With so many children in the picture, "The Pied Piper" is unusual among Hollywood productions in that work on it does not begin each day before 11 a. m. The children spend the morning in school.

Flute Players Club

The Chardon String Quartet, with Georges Laurent, flutist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be the artists in the next concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, Sunday afternoon, April 12, at the Hotel Vendome. The program will consist of Alessandro Scarlatti's Sonata a Quattro in D minor; Villa-Lobos' Second Quartet, op. 56; Mozart's Concerto in D major for flute and pianoforte, and Schubert's Quartet op. 29.



Vandamm

Katharine Hepburn

In "Without Love," Philip Barry's new play which the Theater Guild will present at the Colonial Monday night.

Monty Woolley and Clare Sandars

In Nevil Shute's war story now in preparation for the screen.

Sybil Thorndike, Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, and Robert Morley

In the screen version of Shaw's "Major Barbara," which will make its first appearances in the city at the Exeter, starting Sunday and continuing through the rest of the week.

'A.E.F.' News Drama on Air; Toscanini Concert

By the Radio Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

"The A. E. F. in Australia" is to be the subject of the regular weekly news dramatization tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 9:30.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is scheduled to be interviewed by Theodore Granik on his "What Price Victory?" series, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m. Mrs. Maxim Litvinov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and known as Ivy Low, author, is to be the guest of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

For this evening only the "America Preferred" concert program is to be heard featuring Bronislaw Huberman, Polish violinist, playing the first movement of the Tchaikovsky Concerto in D major, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m

Luise Rainer is scheduled to be a guest of Kate Smith in an original story, along with such regulars as Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou," Olyn Landick, Ted Collins, Ted Straeter, and Jack Miller's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Sir Cedrick Hardwicke and Vera Zorina are to appear in Charles Martin's adaptation of the British film, "Mister V," a story of a professor who outwitted the Gestapo, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Saturday

Brahms' "Requiem," with Nadine Conner and Leonard Warren, soloist, the Boys Choir and Mixed Choir of the Church of the Intercession, and the CBS Orchestra, conducted by Erich Leinsdorf, will be heard in a special week-end concert, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.

The finalists—two girls and a boy—are scheduled to be heard in the NBC-Juillard-National Federation of Music Clubs violin scholarship contest for a one-year scholarship at the Juilliard School in New York, NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Songs from the three prize-winning operettas in the $10,500 contest sponsored by WGN, Chicago, are to be aired in the Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini is to break his no-audience rule to invite military listeners to his fifth Treasury Concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, when he will conduct Bach's Air for Strings from the Suite in D major, Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, the Prelude to Act 1 of Wagner's "Parsifal" and the "Good Friday Spell," from the same work, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

A new juvenile dramatic group, the "Little Blue Playhouse," is to air the story of Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger Jr., a hero of the current Philippine action, Blue-WBZ, 11:30 a. m. Details of a $12,000 scholarship contest for aviation training is to be dramatized on "Air Youth for Victory," NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

Lieut. James Stewart of the Air Force is to appear in the drama, "Your Air Force" in the all-network "This Is War" series, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

Kay Kyser is the service men's choice for guest of "Your Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Peggy Wood of the stage is to be heard in the "Lincoln Highway" drama series, NBC-WNAC, 11 a. m.; John Boles of the screen is to appear in a romantic comedy in "Theater of Today," CBS-WEEI, 12 noon, and Irene Hervey is to be heard in a story, "Wedding March," in the "Stars Over Hollywood" series, CSB-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Sunday

Premiere of the Army Hour, sponsored by the War Department, is scheduled for the NBC-WNAC network, at 3:30 p. m. According to Wyllis Cooper, an old Army man who is the author of the series, this will be a straightforward factual report of Army activities that may be disclosed, utilizing news, drama, and pickups from all quarters of the globe. United Nations leaders are also scheduled to be heard at intervals.

Premiere of the Blue Theater Players in the fantasy, "There Goes Ichery Van," is scheduled for Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Joseph Schildkraut is to be featured in Maxwell Anderson's play and plea for religious freedom, "Miracle of the Danube," Columbia Workshop, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. Rosemary de Camp, radio actress, is to be featured in an Arch Oboler story written especially for her, "Miracle in 3-B," Plays for Americans, NBC-WNAC, new time, 5:30 p. m. Charles Boyer is to be featured in a modern story, "Summer Evening," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Greer Garson, Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda, and Virginia Wiedler are to do a version of "The Philadelphia Story" on the Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. "Joe and Mabel," the popular serial story of a taxicab driver and his sweetheart, moves to an earlier spot on NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Elmer Davis, CBS news analyst, Jacques Barzun, historian, and Rex Stout, author, are to discuss Sherlock Holmes in "Invitation to Learning," WEEI, 1:30 p. m. The "Spirit of '42" is to be aired from Thunderbird Field, Ariz., where United Nations pilots are undergoing training, CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m. "India" is to be the topic of the Round Table, NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's talk on Selective Service problems are now to be heard over MBS-WAAB at 3:45 p. m. Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, is to speak on "Truth in War," Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Sondra Bianca, youthful pianist, is scheduled to be soloist in the first movement of the Mozart Concerto in D minor (K. 466), in the Music Hall concert. Music appropriate to the day is to be sung by Selma Kaye, soprano, and played by the orchestra under Erno Rapee, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. The premiere of Leo Sowerby's "Poem" is scheduled to be heard in a special recital from the home of John Hays Hammond in Gloucester, Mass., featuring William Primrose, violist, and E. Power Biggs, organist, Blue-WBZ, 1:30 p. m. John Barbirolli has scheduled the Prelude, Grail, and Transformation Scenes from Wagner's "Parsifal," and the Prelude to Act 3, and Hans Sachs monologue, "Wahn, wahn," from "Die Meistersinger," with Julius Huehn, Metropolitan baritone, and the Westminster Choir, for the Philharmonic concert, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Victor Moore of the stage is to be the guest of Fred Allen, and Charlene Posnay, a Duquesne University student, is collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Monday

To be heard in the special Monday concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra are the "Good Friday Spell," from Wagner's "Parsifal," Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A major, William Schuman's Symphony No. 4, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, No. 2, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m. Vera Brodsky, pianist, is soloist in the final "Stars of the Orchestra" concert of the season, playing the Haydn Concerto in G major, with Howard Barlow conducting the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Premieres are scheduled for the serial dramas, "Chaplain Jim," military life seen through a chaplain's eyes, Mondays-Fridays, Blue-WBZ, 10:45 a. m.; "We Love and Learn," a romantic story of a schoolteacher, Mondays-Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 2.30 p. m.; and "The Andersons," a modern family, Mondays - Fridays, NBC - WNAC, 5:30 p. m.

Tyrone Power is to be heard in the first of the "Cavalcade" series of historical dramas to be aired over NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Pat O'Brien is to be starred in the air version of the film, "The Fighting Sixty-Ninth," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

David Bailey, director of the Australian News and Information Bureau in New York, and his assistant, Alwyn Lee, are to discuss Australia's position in the Pacific war, Spotlight on Asia, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

April List Changeable On Broadway

New York

The April schedule of new Broadway arrivals is already beginning to undergo changes. "Autumn Hill," with Beth Merrill, will open at the Booth Theater on April 13 instead of April 14. The latter date has now been reserved by the Theater Guild for Emyln Williams' "Yesterday's Magic," starring Paul Muni. "Autumn Hill" is due to leave the Booth for other quarters on May 18 to make room for "Blithe Spirit," which is being moved from the Morosco at that time because priorities make it impossible to install air conditioning equipment there. The Lyceum, where "Junior Miss" is playing, has just had its air conditioners installed.

* * *

Rehearsals have started for "The Walking Gentleman," by Grace and Fulton Oursler, with Marion Gering directing. Victor Francen, the French actor, will make his Broadway debut in the thriller, due next week. Arlene Francis and Richard Gaines are announced for the cast.

* * *

Guthrie McClintic will soon be placing in rehearsal a play by George Batson heretofore known as "Treat Her Gently." It will arrive under another title, however. Jane Cowl is to play the leading role.

* * *

The Newspaper Guild will hold its sixth annual benefit show and dance at the Astor Hotel Friday, April 10. Danny Kaye will receive the page one award for being the "outstanding comedian of the year." And Eddie Cantor will receive a special award for his "25 years of page one performances."

* * *

The tour of Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson in "Macbeth" will include the following stops: April 6-11, Cass Theater, Detroit; April 13, 14, 15, English Theater, Indianapolis, Ind.; April 16, 17, 18, Taft Auditorium, Cincinnati, Ohio; April 20-25, American Theater, St. Louis, Mo.; April 27-May 9, Erlanger, Chicago; May 11, St. Paul Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn.; May 12-13, Lyceum, Minneapolis, Minn.; May 14, 15, 16, Pabst Theater, Milwaukee, Wis.; May 18, 19, 20, Hartman Theater, Columbus, Ohio; May 21, 22, 23, Hanna Theater, Cleveland, Ohio.

RKO Radio Plans

RKO Radio, with three films in production this week and a schedule of six pictures for April and May, announces its most intensive production activity of many months. Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, Henry Fonda, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Pat O'Brien, Jackie Cooper, Fibber McGee and Molly, Lucille Ball, and Dorothy Comingore are among those who will have starring roles in the nine pictures. "International Honeymoon," which Leo McCarey will produce and direct, is to mark Miss Rogers' and Mr. Grant's first co-starring appearance.

Veen-Thimey Program

The program of new dances to be given by Jan Veen and Erika Thimey, assisted by the Jan Veen Studio Dancers, Ruth Culbertson, pianist, and Adele Hooper, percussionist, in the Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue, Friday evening (April 10) at 8:30 and Saturday afternoon (April 11) at 2:30, is announced as follows:

Warlock's Pre-Classic Dance Suite — By Mr. Veen and Miss Thimey
Gershwin Suite — By Miss Thimey
Suite: "Tombeau de Couperin" (Ravel) — Forlane, Minuet, Rigaudon — By the Jan Veen Studio Dancers
From the Suite: "Rituals"
Night Ritual — Percussion — By Miss Thimey
Rain Ritual — Percussion — By Mr. Veen
"Three Minor Vices" (Poulenc) — By Mr. Veen
School Dance from the Ballet, "American Legend," (Joseph Wagner) — By the entire group

Jan Veen and Erika Thimey

Giving a program of new dances at Jan Veen Studio Hall, evening of April 10, afternoon of April 11.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Pianoforte recital by the pupils of Norine Robards. 8:15. Open to the public.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by William Strong, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Ruggles of Red Gap." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Three Cockeyed Sailors" Tommy Trinder and Claude Hulbert. 2:25, 5:35, 8:20. "Continental Express," 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Fenway—
"Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Leo Gorcey. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 7:05, 10:15. "Blue, White, and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"Emile Zola," Paul Muni. 3:30, 6, 9:30. "On Dress Parade," with the Dead End Kids. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:48, 7, 10:05.

Orpheum—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

Paramount—
"Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Leo Gorcey. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:15, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Fitzpatrick Travels, West Point and Australia," "Better Bowling," "An Atom Busting Machine," "Dogs at Work," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," latest newsreels and other shots.

State—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

Telepix—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith Comedy," "West Point," "Badminton," "Smashing the Atom," Disney cartoon and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Canal Zone," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 3:06, 6:33, 9:50. "Under Two Flags," Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Uptown—
"Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 1, 3:56, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "You're in the Army," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2, 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "All Through the Night" Humphrey Bogart. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:56, 10. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe, 4:35, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "All That Money Can Buy," E. Arnold and Anne Shirley. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2 and 8.

University: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: Closed all day today.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Harvard, Here I Come," A. Judge and Max Rosenbloom. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf King. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 9:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:34, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:55, 8:15. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 1:40, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Swing It Soldier," Frances Langford and Ken Murray, 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:38, 10:08. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:34, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt. 2:10, 8:10. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe, 3:13, 9:13.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:30, 9:15. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 4, 9:48.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hay Foot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 3, 8:10, 8:30. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:03, 6:03, 9:13. **Majestic:** "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2:36, 9:21. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 2:05, 7:07. **Mystic:** "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Lionel Atwill and Una Merkel. 2:10, 8:35. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 7, 9:40. **Strand:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:15, 8:15. "The Carter Case." 3:05, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:30, 8:35. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 3:30, 9:15. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 3 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 3:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter and Florence Rice. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Boulevard: "What's Cookin," Andrews Sisters. "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "What's Cookin," Andrews Sisters. "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Double Trouble," Harry Langdon. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "N. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Girls' Town," June Storey and E. Fellows. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:05. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 2:45, 8:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 3 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. "Hard Guy," Jack La Rue and Mary Healy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:30, 7:55. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 3:10, 6:40, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—April 3, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Free French Women Serve in War Beside British Sisters On English Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"France has lost a battle but France has not lost the war. . . . Our country is in deadly peril. We must all strive to save her."

These were the first and last words of General de Gaulle's appeal to all the French on his arrival in London after the collapse of France.

French women responded to the call. They crowded round the "Croix de Lorraine," the symbol of Free France. They came and are still coming from everywhere—those living and working in England as cooks, governesses, dressmakers, or teachers; those married to Englishmen, but still French at heart; those evacuated from France to England when the invader came and those who have escaped to England's shores since France fell.

All these women want to do their bit for the liberation of their country. Well-organized bodies, such as the respective departments of the Free French Forces and the French section of the British Ministry of Labor, have succeeded in putting nearly all these French women in places where their services can be usefully employed, either directly in the war effort or for the benefit of the country whose hospitality they enjoy.

Well Fitted to Be Head

The youthful head of the Women's Division of the Labor Service, Miss Violet Bilham, knows nearly all the French women in England in private and in civilian war work. She herself is British by birth, but, as a resident of Marseilles, found herself stranded in England on the outbreak of war. Her command of both the French and English languages, as well as her knowledge of the French and English character, make her particularly well fitted for the job. Almost all "her" women are now employed. She keeps in contact with them wherever they go.

In the war factories, French women, mothers of small or grown-up children, and young girls are getting on very well with the other workers and with the management. One can meet them, after a day's hard work at the bench, well-groomed, neat, and smartly dressed, ready to have a chat, a game, or a dance. Take Hélène B., from Calais, for instance, who is over 60. Immediately after women were called upon by the British Government in March, 1941, to work in war industry, she offered her services to a munition factory for night duty. It seemed unlikely that a woman of her age would be accepted. But apparently where there is a will there is a way. Now Hélène is filling shells. The other day, Miss Bilham, broadcasting to France, paid tribute to this gallant French woman, whose simple story must have heartened and encouraged the women of France.

Tests Metals

But the work women can do in war industry is not necessarily confined to manual work. Danielle was a pupil of Mme. Curie. Equipped with scientific knowledge, Danielle works in one of the secret laboratories where highly specialized research work is put into the war effort. Her main task is the testing of metals.

French women can also be found in places where women have had to take over men's work. It may happen, for instance, when you are traveling in a London bus, that a French woman will collect your fare.

Hundreds of French women are marching in the rank and file of the "Volontaires Françaises," performing the same duties as their sisters in arms of Britain and of other Nazi-oppressed European countries. Capitaine Hélène Terré is their recently appointed commander. Veterans of the last war have joined in this voluntary work for France's liberation.

Only a few weeks ago, Yvonne Roberts, France's "Edith Cavell," arrived in England. In the last World War she was sentenced to death by the Germans and only released two hours before she was to die, when Alfonso of Spain pleaded on her behalf. The present war found her an ambulance driver for the French Red Cross. After having helped hundreds of civilians and soldiers to escape when France gave way, she traveled for eight days, non-stop from Paris to Bordeaux, to evacuate 150 babies, the eldest of them only eleven months old, under incessant bombing and machine-gunning by Italian planes. Mme. Roberts is one of only 17 women who wear the Medaille Militaire. She has now joined the "Volontaires Françaises."

Runs a Canteen

Mlle. L., a sergeant-major in the "Volontaires Françaises," runs the canteen for the Free French Forces in London. She is an expert in this kind of work for she owned a hotel in the sunny south of France. She had good reason for leaving France, for in the last war she was condemned to death for having aided French soldiers to escape. The British Empire Medal and General Service Medal decorate her uniform.

Mme. X., whose name must not be revealed and whose photograph may never be published, is head of the "Assistance Sociale." Her husband was killed in action, one of her sons is still in France. When only 25 years old, she was awarded the Legion d'Honneur for her services as a nurse with the French Army. In January, 1941, she was arrested by the Nazis for helping prisoners to escape, and sentenced to death. But she was also clever enough to arrange her own escape from prison and succeeded in getting to England, where she joined General de Gaulle.

There are many French women who are doing their duty in the advanced posts of the war, in Syria, in the Pacific Islands, in Free French Africa. Dozens of women are on the staff of the Free French Forces in England, some of them in responsible positions.

In conclusion one French woman's name should not be omitted from the list of gallant French women, in spite of her dislike of publicity. It is the name of Mme. de Gaulle, who in a country house "somewhere in England" holds the important office of being in charge of her husband's and her children's welfare.

© Fox

French women in England, responding to the appeal of General de Gaulle, are eagerly doing their bit for the liberation of their country. Upper left: Members of "Les Volontaires Françaises" with Capitaine Hélène Terré, their recently appointed commander, in the center. Upper right: Mme. de Gaulle (left) being received by nurses serving in a British hospital. Lower left: A switchboard operator in the Free French headquarters in London. Lower right: French women at work in a war factory.

Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO Carry Out 'Victory Program'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Wives of organized workers from all fields of industry are making their voices heard nationally for the first time through a "victory program" of the new Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO.

Though it was formed in Detroit just last November and has only backroom headquarters, the Congress has already become one of the most energetic defense groups in the Nation's capital.

The new WPB policy of "immediate extension of defense training to women on a basis of equality with the training of men," just approved, is a step which CIO women's auxiliaries urged as essential to all-out production for victory over the Axis.

Another "Victory Project"

Another CIO "victory project" slated to get Government support is a program of day care for children of mothers called to work in defense plants.

"Millions of able women will find it difficult to take jobs in industry unless nursery schools are set up and after-school programs for children of school age provided," says Mrs. Faye Stephenson, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries.

An immediate need of the whole country, says Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, Congress Secretary, who is working out the day-care program, is for a nationwide defense training program for women in expert child care. "A woman isn't qualified to take care of other people's children just because she 'likes' youngsters," Mrs. Fowler declares.

CIO wives are also working vigorously through their auxiliaries for more adequate unemployment benefits and relief allowances for husbands who lose their jobs in the conversion of peacetime industries to defense.

"Hundreds of thousands of auto workers, rubber workers, and radio workers are out of work today," says Mrs. Stephenson. "They are out of work because the jobs they held were not essential to production for victory. Their wives, our auxiliary members, are trying to make unemployment benefits, which range from $7 to $16 a week, meet the needs of the family. It can't be done."

First President of Congress

Mrs. Stephenson, first president of the Congress, is the wife of a Cleveland auto worker. She herself began work in a factory at the age of 13. Her husband has long been an active union member and she is President of the National Organization of Auto Workers' Auxiliaries. Two of her three children are grown and active in the labor movement. National Director of the Congress is Mrs. Sidney R. Katz, secretary of the Maryland - District of Columbia CIO Industrial Union Council.

The Congress is urging the 35,000 women belonging to organizations affiliated with local CIO unions throughout the country to join the new national organization. It encourages them to get themselves appointed to local defense councils and to planning bodies in their communities. Local branches of the Congress have done active education work among workers' wives on sugar rationing, price control, rent control, and income taxes, which are now touching many lower-bracket wage earners' families for the first time.

On the national scene, CIO women are making a special effort to integrate their war efforts with those of other groups that have long had the interest of working women at heart, such as the National League of Women Voters and the Y. W. C. A.

Pleased at Recent Conference

It pleased auxiliary chiefs that at the recent Women's Bureau conference to set up labor standards for women in war industries, the working women themselves took the lead and the long-established educational groups listened to what they had to say and concurred. It has only been in the last few years that working women, without educational advantages, have had the courage to speak out in such national meetings and produce the facts to back up any emotion with which they may speak.

"We want to co-operate with all of these women's groups, but we feel that ultimate victory for the causes affecting working women must be brought about by the courage and enthusiasm and understanding of the people who are actually hit by these problems," say the Women's Auxiliaries officers.

Business Etiquette for Men —Woman Author Defines It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have occasionally wondered whether the general belief was that men were just born with good business etiquette or whether no one dared to tell them politely what was wrong with them. Whichever the reason, few etiquette books have been written for men. But now Katharine Bleecker—yes, a woman—has written "Business Etiquette, The ABC of Making Good" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.50), for men, advising them what to wear, how to conduct themselves in public, how to entertain, and even how to write a job-getting letter.

In addition to the novel quality of having been directed toward a male audience, "Business Etiquette" also has a thoroughly man-to-man flavor. Its advice is good common sense, sugar-coated for easy acceptance by a breezy, entertaining style. The merest beginner of an office boy could profit from and enjoy every word of it—and so could some tycoons we could name without putting ourselves to too much effort. We hasten to recommend it.

The really outstanding thing about this book, however, is that a woman should have written it. With all the respect in the world for the cleverer sex, we didn't think a woman had it in her to sound so much like "one of the boys."

In fact, the point intrigued us so greatly that we asked Miss Bleecker, who in private life is Mrs. Alfred P. Jobson, how the phenomenon came about. According to her, the answer lies in her having "brought up" a father, three brothers, two husbands, and one son, besides having been the only woman executive in the Postal Telegraph Company between 1931 and 1939.

"My job was such," she says, "that I was frequently asked for advice by men ranging in importance from clerk to vice-president."

"I didn't want to write for women," she tells us, "as our sex gets so much in the way of admonition and pep talk that it seemed about time to give the men a few suggestions on behavior. Heavens knows, a lot of them need it!"

Well, they have it now, and our guess is that they'll like it.

L. B. H.

Uncle Sam Says:

Vacuum cleaners, it seems, are a bit fussy about their diet. Maybe you have thought they would cheerfully gobble up everything that happened to be around on the floor, but this isn't really so. We have Uncle Sam's word for it. In Consumers' Guide, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, he has issued the following words of counsel on how to keep your vacuum cleaner happy, smooth-functioning, and efficient:

1. Before you run your vacuum cleaner over the rug or floor, pick up sharp bits of glass, pins, or tacks which may damage your vacuum cleaner.
2. Empty the dirt bag in your vacuum cleaner at least once a week. Keep brush free of threads and hairs.
3. Keep the cord out of the path of the machine. Running the machine over the cord will injure the insulation.
4. Follow the manufacturer's instructions about oiling your cleaner. Some cleaners have hermetically sealed motors you never oil; others need regular oiling.

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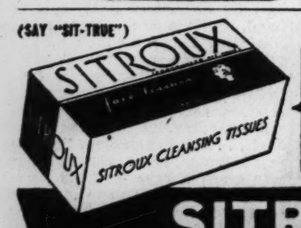

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Kitchen Economy Calls for Wise Buying And Careful Storing of Food

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of rising food costs and limited food dollars, it's a real problem to stretch your money to pay for plenty of good food for the family. That's why the market basket takes on new importance. It's at the food market, at the time we select our meats, bread, eggs, and fresh produce that we decide, in part, just how much food value the family will get for its money.

Buying Meat

Planning around the yardstick of nutrition means meat or a meat substitute like fish, cheese, or eggs for some meal every day. Since meat is the most expensive part of the food program, a wise buyer will want to know all of the economy tricks at her command.

An easy way to save on meat is to buy it by grade. Four Government-established grades of beef, for instance, are available in most markets and show what the quality of the meat is. These grades, for which you can ask your butcher, are "choice," "good," "commercial," and "utility."

The highest grade generally found in butcher shops is "choice," which has some fat and usually needs some trimming. It is of excellent quality and is desired for the luxury cuts, like steaks, roasts, and chops. "Good" is the next grade and is the best quality for moderate budgets. For small food budgets, "commercial" is a satisfactory grade; it is mostly lean and has little excess fat. And finally, there is "utility," the lowest Government grade that homemakers can buy. The food value is the same as that of higher grades, but it is not as tender and must be carefully cooked. It will be the cheapest grade.

Three Buying Pointers

Along with their advice to buy meat by grade whenever possible, Government home economists suggest the following pointers to help keep down the meat bill:

1. Buy the best quality possible for the price you pay. Look for firm meat of good color, with creamy fat. The lower grades will have less fat.
2. Buy the largest amount of lean meat that is possible for the price you pay. A large amount of bone and fat increases the cost of lean meat, and while the fat can be utilized, the bone is waste except for the flavor it gives soup.
3. Buy both the right grade and the right cut for your purpose. For stew or soup or boiled meat, the lower grades ("commercial" and "utility") are satisfactory. A medium grade is fine for pot roasts, Swiss steaks, and braising, and the more expensive cuts for roasting and broiling, usually mean buying the best grades ("choice" and "good").

For extra food value and kindness to the pocketbook, don't overlook the inexpensive liver, heart, kidney, and brains. They're rich in food value and usually cost a fraction of the price of other meats. Plan to serve one of them at least once a week.

Storing Meat

When you're home from the market and ready to put the meat away, put it on a shallow tray or plate and store the unwashed, uncooked meat in the refrigerator uncovered, or cover it very lightly with wax paper. Leaving it wrapped in butcher paper means the loss of valuable juices which are soaked up by the paper. Once the meat is cooked, however, it should be stored in a covered container.

Selecting Fruits and Vegetables

In buying fruits and vegetables, look for freshness first of all, because produce which stands around the market at room temperatures for a day or so loses part of its food value. Greens are the most perishable, and they, especially, should be as fresh as possible when you buy them. Buy firm, whole, unblemished fruits, and select vegetables which have a fresh appearance. In choosing celery, cabbage, cauliflower, remember that those with green outer leaves are richer in food value.

Eggs

If possible, buy graded eggs, and buy two grades—a higher grade for frying, poaching, coddling, soft-cooking or hard-cooking, and a lower grade for baking and cooking. For an all-purpose egg, Retail Grade B is best. Buy either white or brown eggs, whichever are cheaper, since both have the same food value, and buy them by the dozen, since this is cheaper. If you can't use a dozen eggs, buy them with a neighbor and divide them. Get your eggs at a store where they are kept cold, preferably in a refrigerator, since even the best eggs lose some of their freshness in a warm room.

At home, store eggs in the refrigerator, and don't wash them, since this removes a protective covering on the egg shell and makes the eggs lose their freshness faster.

Next Week—Using Left-Over Bread.

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Several Newcomers to Appear Here With Local Baseball Teams in Opening Games

Nashville Rookie Makes Braves' Pitching Staff

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., April 3—Breaking into the Braves' pitching corps has not been a simple task this spring. Casey Stengel had eight holdovers and all of them figured to repeat. Too, several capable rookies had come up from Boston farms at Evansville and Hartford. There seemed little likelihood that a hurler not even listed on the roster would make the grade. But that is just what big Johnny Sain has done.

Sain was sent to Bob Quinn by Larry Gilbert, who runs the Nashville club in the Southern Association. "Look him over," Gilbert told President Bob. "If you want him, you can have him. If you don't, send him back. I can use him."

Boy Belongs

"That boy Sain has earned a job on this ball club," Stengel told me. "Every time I've asked him to work, he's pitched good ball. Why, he's been the best pitcher on the club for two or three innings. I don't know whether he could go nine or not. But if he could give me that sort of relief ball during the regular season, I'd be very satisfied. And so would any other manager in the big leagues. That boy belongs. He's got something and it's what I'm looking for."

The Red Sox once had first call on Sain. "A pal of mine suggested I go over to Little Rock and let Doc Prothro look me over," Johnny said. "I worked out with the club before a night game and I guess Doc liked me, because he sent me to Osceola in the Northeast Arkansas League. At that time I understand Osceola had some connection with the Red Sox. But at the end of the season the club folded—that was 1937, and the following spring I moved with the franchise to Newport in the same league.

Free Agent

"I had a real good year with Newport," Sain continued. "Won 16 and lost only four. In '39 I had 18 and 10. That was the winter Judge Landis declared so many Detroit players free agents and I was one of them. Newport had been working with the Tigers. Well, I finally sold myself to Larry Gilbert at Nashville. In '40 my record was eight and five, and last year it was six and 12.

"I guess Larry Gilbert didn't think too much of my pitching," said Johnny with a grin, "because he used me in several games at first base and in the outfield. I was hitting pretty well then, too. I used to get a lot of batting practice. In '40 I hit .395, believe it or not. Last year I dropped to .280."

Throws Hard

Did he think that he could continue to keep Stengel satisfied?

"I sure hope so," Sain answered. "I came over here at Gilbert's suggestion, determined to give them all I had. I honestly didn't think it would be enough. But if it is, that's all right with me. Who doesn't want to play in the big leagues?"

Sain throws the ball hard and his curve is good. But most of all, he impresses you as being cool and confident as he works on the rubber. Nothing seems to fluster him. The bases empty or loaded: it is all the same to this right-hander. Big enough to stand steady labor, he will start in the bull pen for Stengel. But Casey will move him up to the front line the first day he proves he can go the distance.

Sain, like some of the critics, feels that the Braves will give their hurlers far better offensive support when the season opens than they have down here.

"We got away to a bad start, being behind the other clubs in condition," said the Nashville rookie. "And we never have been able to catch up. The batting slump has stayed right with us. But I think it's going to be different when we get up in the cooler climate. The gang will snap out of it."

* * *

The Braves this week end close their spring series with the St. Louis Browns. The two clubs meet at Sanford's Municipal Field tomorrow and at De Land the following day. The locals break camp Tuesday morning.

* * *

Stengel thinks one reason many of the Braves' games have been sloppy exhibitions in the afternoon is that he has worked the boys hard every morning. "Unless the boys loaf through the morning session, they don't have too much left for the afternoon," said Casey. "And you know I won't let them loaf."

* * *

The manager of the Braves thinks Fernandez will be a big league hitter. Every player who ever saw him in the Pacific Coast League calls him handy with the bat. "And he's young," said Stengel. "We should be able to teach him to field and throw."

* * *

Oddly enough, Fernandez can get balls hit to either side, but is bothered by grounders directly at him.

Caps Need Only Another Victory To Take Series

HERSHEY, Pa., April 3 (AP)—The Indianapolis Caps can wrap up the American Hockey League championship Saturday night with one more victory over the Hershey Bears.

The Caps roared from behind in the third period last night to defeat the Bears 2 to 1 and took over the lead in the best-of-five series by the same tally, two games to one.

If Hershey stops the Caps Saturday, the series will be played off Sunday at Indianapolis.

Goals by Brown and Keating in the third period gave Indianapolis their victory after the Bears had scored in the second period on Kilrea's goal.

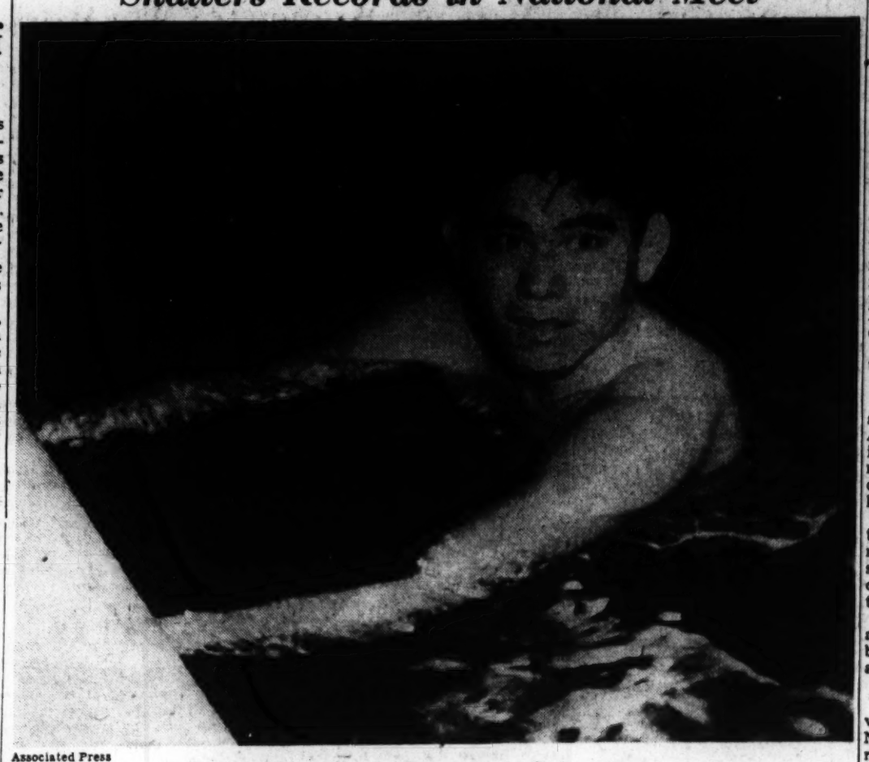
Exhibition Baseball

Results April 2

By the Associated Press

Cleveland (A) 11, New York (N) 3.
Philadelphia (A) 2, Chicago (N) 1.
Detroit (A) 8, Brooklyn (N) 2.
Chicago (A) 5, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Boston (A) 3.
St. Louis (N) 8, Washington (A) 6.
Boston (N) 3, Philadelphia (N) 2.
New York (A) 9, Savannah (SAL) 1.
Montreal (IL) 6, St. Louis (A) 2.

Shatters Records in National Meet



Associated Press

Freshman Upsets Favorites in Swimming

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Kiyoski Nakama, Ohio State freshman from Hawaii, beams happily in the 25-meter tank at Yale University, April 2, where he established three records in winning the 1,500-meter race, opening event in the three-day national A. A. U. swimming championships. Nakama not only whipped Rene Chouteau of St. Louis, Yale's national collegiate champion, but also shattered the tank record made by Hal Stanhope of Ohio State in 1940, and the American long course and meet mark. His time was 19:35.4.

Miss Kirby Keeps Titleholder Golf Crown With a 239

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta retained her Titleholders' Golf Championship with a 54-hole total of 239, but was challenged all the way by the bold pitching and putting of 19-year-old Eileen Stulb of Augusta.

An eight over women's par 83 on the final round of the medal competition turned the trick for the Atlanta girl after the Augusta girl, who had not been reckoned with in the pre-tournament gossip, crept to within two shots of overhauling Miss Kirby shortly after they made the turn.

But four three-putt greens on the final six holes netted Miss Stulb an 80 and a 54-hole total of 244, five shots off the pace. She had nines of 37-43 as compared with Miss Kirby's 41-42.

Two shots out of second place, at 246, came Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., present North and South champion, who never succeeded in keeping her tee shots down the middle. Her final day 85 was made up of nines of 43-42.

Helen Hicks Harb of Washington, D. C., a former national champion, and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., were deadlocked for fourth place with a 247 total. Mrs. Harb shot a final round 85, while Miss Tainter fired the best golf of the day with a 79.

Three-Club Race Is Seen Ahead in National League

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 2—Bill Brandt is back in town with a face full of Florida tan and a head full of ideas as to how the National League race will shape up.

Bill's job is to make the Phils look like the Dodgers in the spring, and the Dodgers look like the Yankees in the fall. In other words, he's the National League publicity man, and as such must be as impartial as a sales tax.

He doesn't come out and say so, but you get the idea he looks for a three-club race between the Dodgers, the Reds, and the Cardinals. As for naming the winner from those three, he says you have as much chance picking one as another.

Dodgers Have Power

"The way I see it," Bill says, "the Dodgers have the most power, the Reds have the most pitching, and the Cards are the best balanced, having more power than the Reds and more pitching than the Dodgers.

"I think the Reds have about the best pitching staff ever put together. Bill McKechnie has Bucky Walters, an old reliable; Johnny Vander Meer, whom Walters says is going to be the greatest pitcher in baseball; Elmer Riddle, who had a great season last year; Paul Derringer, still good; Joe Beggs, a fine relief man, and Junior Thompson, who can throw overhand now.

"And he also has Ray Starr, the veteran rookie, who looks better than any of them right now. With that array McKechnie always is sure of a starter who is in top shape.

"Now, the Dodgers are a power team. Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe had fine seasons last year, but aside from them the Dodger pitching was patchwork. They have fellows like Hugh Casey, and Curt Davis, and Larry French, and Freddy Fitzsimmons, but you don't know how much you can count on them. Most of those Red pitchers you know just about how to figure.

"Between the Reds and the Dodgers it's a question of pitching vs. hitting, and I know somebody asked Jimmy Wilson once which he would take, pitching or hitting, and he said he'd take the pitching, as a good pitcher could stop a good hitter.

"The Cards have a flock of promising young pitchers, but that's just it—they're promising. They look good, but they don't have the record of performance behind them.

"The Reds had a puny hitting team last year, but I look for them to be better at the plate this year. Frank McCormick, for instance, is better than a .269 hitter. Eddie Joost is 20 pounds heavier and looks great.

"I have a feeling McKechnie is trying to do a Werber with Gee Walker. You remember he took Werber when nobody else seemed to want him and got great service out of him. He may do the same with Walker.

Free to Change

"Last year McKechnie started with a championship club, and because it was a championship club he went along with it, refusing to switch the line-up until it was too late. This year it isn't a championship club, and he'll be free to change it around if necessary.

"The race this year is in the lap of probability," he concluded. "Nobody can tell a thing about it."

Bill can talk up a good game for any of the eight clubs, even the Phils, of whom he is particularly fond. But he won't pick a winner. Not out loud, anyway. If you squint between the lines you might see a touch of Red, but maybe that's just imagination.

Lehigh Looking For Grid Coach For 1942 Season

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 3 (AP)—Lehigh University, which last year experienced its first victoryless football season since 1884, is in the market for a new coach.

President C. C. Williams announced last night that Glenn W. Harmeson, the Engineers' grid coach since 1934, will not return next year. Harmeson, a former Purdue halfback, will continue as athletic director until Sept. 1.

Whoever gets the post is expected to have freshmen available for the team. While the college would make no comment, it is understood the freshmen rule will be dropped in all sports.

Under Harmeson, the Engineers lost six and tied three games last season and in 1940 they won two and lost seven.

Army Co-operates

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., April 3 (AP) — That vociferous Brooklyn Dodger fan, Private Murray Waldenburg, has gotten another Army leave to see "Dem Bums" in action.

Waldenburg, while stationed here last October, lamented that he couldn't see the World Series. A free trip was arranged in New York and the Army gave Waldenburg a leave.

Now Waldenburg has acquired another leave from a North Carolina Army camp to see Brooklyn play a Camp Wheeler team.

College Lacrosse

Results April 2

By the Associated Press

Maryland 15, Harvard 2.
Navy 9, Dartmouth 8.

College Tennis

Results April 2

By the Associated Press

Harvard 8, Vanderbilt 4.
Kalamazoo 8, Duke 4.
No. Carolina 8, Cornell 1.

Hawaii Boy Breaks Mark In AAU Swim

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—A human fish from Hawaii, Kiyoshi Nakama, stroked a spectacular 1,500-meter race yesterday and sent the three-day national A. A. U. swimming championships off in a foam of records.

Nakama, dark-haired Ohio State freshman, pacing himself beautifully throughout his 30 laps, whipped Rene Chouteau of St. Louis, Yale's National Collegiate champion, by almost the length of the Elis' 25-meter tank, and lapped the rest of the competition.

First Time

The victor's 19:35.4 for the event, swum for the first time as an A. A. U. title race, established American long course indoor and meet marks and shattered the tank record of 20:15.8 made by Hal Stanhope of Ohio State in 1940.

And, although Chouteau trailed the 133-pound Nakama by some 20 meters, he, too, broke the pool standard by more than four seconds. That's how scorching was the Hawaiian's tempo.

Danny Green of the Dallas A. C. and Dick Peters of Yale were far behind Chouteau, but managed to annex the other two prizes.

Only a Bath

The other heat, the first of two, was won by Joseph Lucas of the New York A. C., employed on the night shift at a Bridgeport munitions plant, but all he got out of it was a bath.

The long grind, added with an eye toward the Pan-American games, was the sole event today, and left Yale, highly favored to win the team title for the first time, in front with four points. The Dallas A. C., was second with two. The five points earned by Nakama were wasted since he officially was competing as unattached.

Pacific Coast Baseball Opens With Ceremony

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Baseball League opened its 1942 season yesterday, with the second world war as a backdrop, but at the express wish of President Roosevelt to "go ahead."

The San Francisco Seals defeated the Los Angeles Angels, 10 to 6, in the first game of the season, a day affair, before 6,300 fans. Six other clubs played their games at night.

There was a naval aspect at the opening ceremonies. Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the 12th Naval District, throwing out the first ball here.

At San Diego, Rear Admiral Ralston Holmes, 11th Naval District Commandant, tossed out the first ball.

The games were well-attended, Seattle defeating Sacramento, 7 to 2, at Sacramento before 7,000 spectators.

An opening night crowd of 6,500 persons saw Hollywood win from Oakland, 3 to 2, at Hollywood.

In San Diego, 5,000 fans watched Portland defeat San Diego, 4 to 2.

The season opened after approval by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command had been assured the crowds would not run much over his limit of 5,000.

He banned football games because large crowds might prove ideal targets for enemy bombers.

The Coast League folded up in July, 1918, during the first world war. The game was ruled nonessential.

Pesky, Campbell, Conroy Are New Men With Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3—When the Red Sox present to Boston fans the squad with which they will open the 1942 American League season, in the first game of the intra-city series at Braves field a week from tomorrow, only one player will be a total stranger in Fenway Park. He is Johnny Pesky, the 22-year-old shortstop from Portland, Ore., who batted .325 for Louisville last season.

In Pesky, whose legal name is Paveskovitch, the Red Sox have the player who was voted most valuable in the American Association last season, a 165-pounder who covers ground nimbly in the field and who hits the ball sharply from a left-hander's stance. He won the right to succeed Manager Joe Cronin as the No. 1 Red Sox shortstop from Eddie Pellagrini of Dorchester.

Johnny Pesky

Hitting Poise

There are those who say that Pesky had clinched the position before the Red Sox ever reached Sarasota, because his record as a batsman was better than Pellagrini's, but it wasn't until spring training was nearly half over that Cronin showed a marked preference for Pesky. Pellagrini couldn't match him for poise and polish, nor for hitting consistency, although he was a slightly better fielder and thrower.

Pesky has played only two years in professional baseball, but his poise probably was developed in the years he served as bat boy and clubhouse boy for the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. Jack Wilson, former Red Sox pitcher, and Ernie Johnson, Sox scout, recommended him. He spent his first year at Rocky Mount, playing for Heinie Manush, and hit .325 there.

Manush not only thinks Pesky is a big league fielder, but he says, "I've already made a couple of predictions that Johnny will hit over .275. Actually, I think he'll hit .300."

Several members of the Red Sox will be comparative newcomers to Fenway Park. One of these is Ulysses (Tony) Lupien, the first baseman who is still in contention with Jimmy Foxx. A familiar figure around Boston, because he played baseball and basketball for Harvard, Lupien played 10 games with the Red Sox late in the 1940 season, when his .474 average was the best in the American League.

Total Experience

Boston fans may remember Paul Campbell, too, although he played in only one game, the opening game last season. "I went in to run for somebody," says Campbell, who plays either first base or the outfield. "I'd no sooner got on base than I was doubled up when the batter hit a line drive. That's the total of my experience in Boston so far." He was released to Montreal.

More of a stranger than anyone except Pesky probably will be Bill Conroy, the new catcher the Red Sox bought from Oakland. When Conroy left Illinois Wesleyan in 1933, he joined the Athletics as batting practice catcher. He was signed by the A's and stayed with them through 1934, but always as a third-stringer who rarely played.

Conroy Another

In 1935 the Athletics farmed him out to Williamsport and Richmond, in 1936 to Houston, and in 1937 to Williamsport. He was recalled by the A's in 1937, but Frank Hayes and Earl Brucker ranked ahead of him. In 1938 he was sent to Oakland, and there he played four years and gratefully passed out of possession of the A's.

Conroy never played baseball until he was a sophomore in high school at Bloomington, Ill. He is tall and rangy, and while not a percentage hitter, he hits the long fly to left that pays extra-base dividends in Fenway Park, with its handy fence.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Set for Farewell Game

With the defeat of Atlantic City Sea Gulls by New York Rovers last night, everything is now set for the Boston Olympics' gala farewell game at the Garden Sunday evening. As the Gulls, who will be the "Pics" opponents that evening, no longer have a chance to win the U. S. A. H. A. championship, the game has developed into the status of exhibition.

Permission has been granted from all sides, from Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins down to Eastern League officials, for the Olympics to use some of their brightest former luminaries who are now in the professional ranks. These include Jack McGill, Clare Martin and Lloyd Gronsdal of the Bruins and Clifton Thompson, who belongs to the Bruins but who played this season with Hershey Bears and with St. Paul Millers. In addition, Coach Hago Harrington has extended an invitation to Paul Guibord to play once again with his mates. Paul, you will remember, played three games for Boston this winter and skated off with six points.

* * *

The Boston Braves ended a slump of five straight setbacks yesterday when they beat the Phils 3-2 at Sanford. Johnny Cooney's single with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth brought the victory. At Charleston, S. C., the Red Sox went down before the Cincinnati Reds 4-3 as Charlie Wagner was nicked for three doubles and two singles in the first two innings. Bucky Walters worked eight innings for the Reds.

* * *

Both the Red Sox and Braves have turned over 3,000 free seats on week days and 500 free seats for week ends to Lieut. Commander C. R. Paul, First Naval District Welfare Officer, for the use of sailors and marines. In addition the concessionaires at the two parks have offered to sell refreshments at cost.

* * *

Tufts' greatly enlarged intramural baseball program gets under way next Monday under direction of Chet Delano. Participating will be eight fraternity teams, four nonfraternity teams, and four class teams composed of former varsity and freshman numeral winners. Delano also announced that eight tennis teams will carry on competition, along with teams in track and golf. All in all 70 per cent of the Tufts enrollment—the largest turnout in many years—is participating in this spring program of intramural athletics.

* * *

Briefs: Ted Madden's golf driving range opens tomorrow at noon with Mayor Tobin scheduled to hit the first ball . . . The day's proceeds will be contributed to the Army Relief Society . . . Madden says he has 50,000 golf balls on hand, shortage or no shortage . . . Blue Hill Country Club's regular greens are scheduled to be opened tomorrow, one of the earliest starts in history of the Canton course . . . Harvard opened its diamond season yesterday by trimming Navy 15-4 . . . Ned Fitzgibbons, Crimson first baseman, hit for the cycle and was given a base on balls for a perfect day at the plate . . . The N. Y. Renaissance basketball team defeated the Boston Good-Wins at the Arena last night 54-46 . . . The B. A. A. has entered its strongest team in history in the Patriot's Day Marathon in an attempt to capture the team prize . . . Director Tom Kanaly announces that the entry list has now mounted to 32 . . . Harvard's tennis team beat Vanderbilt 5-4.

College Baseball

Results April 2

By the Associated Press

Harvard 15, Navy 4.
Indiana 13, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 8.
Trinity 7, Princeton 4.
Wheaton 3, Chicago 1.
Ohio U. 7, Virginia Tech 6, (10 inns.).
Drexel 4, Pennsylvania 1.

One Upset in Badminton

DURHAM, N. C., April 3 (AP)—With a lone exception, the seeded players were still in the running today as the sixth annual U. S. Badminton tournament entered the quarter-final stage.

The only upset came in a first-round match when Robert Williams and Roderick Grig, both of Niagara Falls, N. Y., bounced the third-seeded men's doubles team, Carl Loveday of Montclair, N. J., and William Giblin, 15—12, 12—15, 15—8.

The unseeded Williams-Grig combination went on to enter the quarter-finals with a 15—4, 15—6 victory over Warren Wheary of Evanston, Ill., and Rufus Beach, 15—4, 15—6.

Freeman Triumphs

Top-seeded Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., the defending champion for the last three years, conquered Dean Hammond of Charlotte, N. C., 15—0, 15—3, and then eliminated Pete Snyder of Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—11.

Second-seeded Carl Loveday of Montclair, N. J., also advanced easily. First he bumped John Ahearn of Duke University 15—3, 15—3 and went on to advance over Edward Koerwer of Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—5.

Ken Quigley of Cleveland, seeded No. 3, beat Charles Freeman of Charlotte 15—4, 15—2, and then eliminated Abe Schumitzky of St. Louis, 15—4, 15—6, and Adolph Sack of Montclair, N. J., 15—4, 15—2.

Women's Play

Chet Goss, of Hollywood, Calif., seeded No. 4, triumphed over Jee Adler of St. Louis, 15—5, 15—9, L. N. Douglas of Waco, Texas, 1—15, 15—3, 15—3, and Gould Morrison, of Baltimore, Md., 15—10, 15—7.

In the women's play, Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego, Calif., top-seeded feminine star, trounced Valentine Edgar of Boston, 11—2, 11—0. The other seeded women players, all of whom advanced easily, were Mrs. Mary Whittemore Schlemm of Boston, Janet Wright of San Francisco and Patsy Donovan of Buffalo, N. Y.

Advances Easily

Wide World

Evelyn Boldrick of Durham, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C.—Displaying the form which carried her through easy early-round victories, Miss Boldrick is one of the favorites in the sixth annual United States Badminton championships now underway at Duke University, here.

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Commerce and Finance

Hillman Says 8,000,000 More War Workers Needed This Year

Business and Industry

U. S. Believed Winning Battle Of Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—From ringside seats as privileged observers to the greatest industrial effort in history, four members of Congress have voiced their belief that the United States is winning the battle of production.

They based that belief upon jealously-guarded information obtained in closed house military and naval committee sessions from Navy Secretary Knox, war production chief Donald Nelson, Undersecretary of War Patterson, and high-ranking Army and Navy officials.

Sharing that opinion were Representatives Ewing Thomason (D), Texas and Clason (R), Massachusetts, both members of the military committee, and Representatives William Sutphin (D), New Jersey and James Mott (R), Oregon, both of the naval committee. Interviewed, they spoke in generalities, for their informants have emphasized to them the dangers of enemy eavesdropping.

Filling Huge Program

"Such information as has come to us indicates that both industry and labor are keeping abreast of the tremendous demands of the President's program," declared Mr. Clason.

"It's coming along fine," said Mr. Thomason, adding that he was basing that statement upon information supplied by Mr. Nelson and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, in charge of Army production. "All this discussion and agitation about war production has provided a fine thing in stimulating effort. But everybody must go to work. We need a little more energy, a little more unity."

Mr. Mott said that all those called before the naval committee had reported that production was increasing rapidly, and added that Mr. Nelson himself had indicated in his testimony that the President's goals for planes, tanks, ships and guns would be met.

Mr. Sutphin, too, agreed that "tremendous" progress had been made already in changing from peacetime to wartime production, and that greater and greater output could be expected in coming months as the nation's industrial machine became more completely converted.

Their opinions presented a broad picture in cheerful contrast to a report by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, which declared that because of poor planning, some warplane assembly lines were operating below top speed, due to delays in furnishing vital parts.

In general, Thomason, Clason, Mott and Sutphin backed up the statement of Chairman Clarence Cannon (D), Missouri of the appropriations committee who recently told the House:

Making Good Gains

"We are not only moving along according to schedule, but we are raising our sights. We are increasing the magnitude of our program, and every day we are making material progress toward its realization."

The four agreed that lack of shipping to meet the greatly expanded demands was the greatest shortcoming at present. But, as Mr. Sutphin pointed out, the shipbuilding program "already is far beyond our fondest hopes and expectations, with ships coming down the ways months ahead of schedule."

"We are faced with shortages in essential materials for further expansion of some manufacturing plants," Mr. Clason said. "At present the bottlenecks presumably are shipping, aluminum, magnesium and rubber. The War production Board, however, is bending all its efforts toward overcoming those difficulties."

Union Pacific Earns $1.45 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first two months of this year Union Pacific Railroad reported net income of $3,885,380, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.45 a share on the common stock. Net income for the similar period last year was $468,431 or 47 cents a share on the 4 per cent preferred stock.

Union Pacific's February gross revenues were $19,347,559 against $12,985,919 in the same month last year with net income for the month at $1,845,184 against a net loss of $138,636 last year.

March Defense Bond Sales Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that defense bond sales dropped sharply in March, aggregating $564,506,281, compared with $710,837,192 in February.

Officials said the drop probably was due to the fact that many people had no money left for bond purchases after they paid their income taxes.

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Lack of Synthetic Rubber Seen Due to Many Factors

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Behind the exciting public trial of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in Washington enough details of the synthetic rubber record are already available to indicate that nearly everybody contributed his two cents' worth not only to pushing the program but also to holding it back.

The story of warnings disregarded goes a long way back. The Bernard Baruch crowd, as a matter of fact, had been urging for many long years before 1939 that Washington encourage the growing of guayule and begin stockpiling natural or latex rubber.

In those days "synthetic rubber" (which is not rubber at all but something with qualities sometimes better, sometimes worse, than hevea milk) was little more than a gleam in the chemists' eyes. Jersey had a little pilot plant working on buna patents which were picked up as incidents in a 1929 deal with I. G. Farben (Jersey is not a rubber company); du Pont was doubling its tiny output of neoprene each year improving it steadily, and B. F. Goodrich, perhaps the most aggressive of the lot in this field, was preparing to make its Ameripol tires of butiadene. Total synthetic rubber output in 1939 was less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of American consumption of natural rubber.

Few Expected Much

K Jersey was holding out on its buna and butyl patents, that was only one of several reasons why nobody expected much from synthetic rubber as a source of military self-sufficiency. Another was that the few producers were more interested in small but progressively improved output than in a sharp increase in output. Another was that except for certain specialized uses synthetic was dearer than natural latex rubber. It was a long-range development proposition to be developed slowly (i. e. perhaps a doubling of output each year) unless wanted for military protection. But the major reason was that hardly anybody expected Pearl Harbor and the fall of Singapore.

First rubber protective move, therefore, was the barter deal by which a chunk of CCC's surplus cotton was traded off for 85,000 tons of rubber.

Things began to pop slightly in June, 1940. The Senate Military Affairs quizzed Goodrich, Farish, and du Pont on synthetic. The transcript is interesting. The committee pressed the three witnesses to guess how fast they could step up production if they had unlimited financing, staff, and cost protection. Senator Downey of California said, "I think we are going to be criminally neglectful if we do not assume the possibility that within the next few months we are not going to have any tin and rubber."

Mr. Collyer of Goodrich said that under the most favorable circumstances his company might go to 36,000 tons in a year.

Mr. Farish of Jersey pointed out that it took the Germans 10 years to build a good auto tire from synthetic rubber, but he said that "the volume of production that can be had is simply a question of money and time, building a plant, developing, improving the technique and practicability of the product." He pointed out the risk, however, of sinking heavy money and then having the emergency pass and natural rubber drop down to 10 cents or lower.

Mr. Bridgewater of du Pont, discussing that company's neoprene, which is better than latex for some purposes, poorer for tires, feared "that the construction of huge shadow plants would . . . retard the improvement of product, simplification of process, and lowering of production cost which are now proceeding at a rapid rate. . . ." Apparently the concensus was that synthetic was a long-term proposition and the immediate thing was to stockpile natural rubber.

Jones Buys Rubber

Nothing of consequence apparently came out of these hearings. Late the same month Congress authorized Jesse Jones to buy natural rubber, and he promptly made a deal with the International Rubber Regulation Committee, and set up the Rubber Reserve Corporation, capital stock split between RFC and the tire companies, financing by the RFC. Buying was slow because RRC would only buy when the price dropped to 22½c and by the year-end RRC had only 112,000 tons and the private companies 176,000 tons.

So the buying program was speeded in 1941 when RRC was made the sole U. S. rubber buyer, which meant the rubber people had to take its price. By Pearl Harbor it had on hand or afloat, perhaps 675,000 tons, or more than a peacetime year's consumption, which used to run round 50,000 tons a month.

Meantime synthetic output continued to expand at peacetime rates; it was 2,000 tons in 1939, 5,000 in 1940, and 12,000 in 1941. The private companies naturally didn't want to go all-out with it, since the product was not ready to compete with natural rubber even at existing prices, which have for years been held on stilts by the international rubber restriction program.

That left the government to put up for synthetic rubber. In the fall of 1940 Edward Stettinius recommended a capacity of 100,000 tons but nothing seems to have come of it. In the spring of 1941 Jesse Jones and the President talked it over and concurred on a program to cost $25,000,000, which would seem to mean a capacity of round 25,000 tons a year. In May, 1941, four rubber companies with government help, Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and U. S. Rubber, each started a 10,000-ton plant, which should soon be in production, and Jersey's Jasco had a small plant. Jersey says that in 1940, after conferring with the Joint Munitions Board, it broached a joint company with the tire people to develop Buna but it was dropped due to anti-trust fears.

Reasons for Inertia

There were reasons for Administration inertia. Neither Army nor Navy apparently expected the Dutch East Indies to be taken. The Administration was operating lease-lend, and hopes of any repayment (the U. S. was still at "peace") would have been pushed off even further if the United States had been preparing to be independent of British rubber. The United States was also declaring its friendship for the Dutch and its growing intention to stand by them; to have embarked on a big synthetic program at that time would have implied distrust in their ability to hold out with or without American assistance.

After Pearl Harbor Jersey made a serious blunder. A synthetic rubber patent pool was formed Dec. 19, and everybody threw their patents in free except Jersey, which asked and got one per cent. On a short ton of rubber at 20 cents this would be one per cent of $400, or $4, or $1,600,000 a year on the December program of 400,000 tons, or $2,800,000 a year on the 700,000-ton program called agreed on after Singapore fell. Jersey had to give this up anyway under the consent decree accepted this month and then found itself the whipping boy for the present inadequacy of the synthetic rubber program.

The present rubber stocks would, a few years ago, have been enough for a year's consumption. Now consumption may be running as much as 50 per cent higher, i. e., at 900,000 tons, or certainly would be without rationing. Furthermore, construction of huge synthetic plants is now much more difficult than in 1940 due to competing needs for steel for ships, tanks, etc.

Apparently something of the same thing happened in synthetic rubber as in several other essentials. Only a handful of people foresaw the risk. The companies didn't want to shoulder the risk themselves. And when the shortage developed it looked as though patent monopolies or toll-bridges had been the major retarding influence. The feeling anent synthetic rubber was that a stockpile of natural rubber could be accumulated so that if worst came to worst and the source was cut off, this stockpile would carry the country until the necessary synthetic plants could be built. It hasn't worked out that way.

American Sugar Net Rises Sharply In '41 to $5.04 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the American Sugar Refining Company and its subsidiaries for 1941 amounted to $5,417,513, after all charges including taxes. This was equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $5.04 a share on 450,000 shares of common stock. After providing $1,500,000 for war contingencies, the balance added to surplus account for 1941 was $3,917,513.

The net profit reported for 1940 was $3,444,680 or 65 cents a common share.

The net income of the domestic companies, after taxes and depreciation, was $4,176,895, of which $2,085,653 was derived from sugar refining; $996,113 from cooperage, lumber, steamship and miscellaneous operations and $1,095,128 from investments. The company's Cuban subsidiary contributed $1,240,617 or 23 per cent to the year's total net income, while in 1940 this subsidiary had a loss.

Joseph F. Abbott, President, said the outlook for earnings from sugar refining this year was uncertain. "The volume of our business," he said, "will depend upon the amount of raw sugar that can be moved here. Our profits will be controlled by the refining margin fixed by the Government."

As of Dec. 31, current assets totaled $45,224,321 and current liabilities were $9,517,657, compared with $37,981,642 and $6,797,056, respectively, at the end of 1940. Cash increased to $16,524,996 from $13,770,290, while inventories were $14,348,499, against $12,883,116 a year earlier.

Aviation Corp. Approves Salaried Workers' Pension

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Aviation corporation stockholders have approved a pension and extra-compensation annuity plan for employees earning $4,200 or more annually.

Cost of the plan will be shared by the eligible employees, the corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the American Propeller Company.

Stockholders voted the plan effective as of Dec. 1, 1941. On that date 85 were eligible. It is estimated that annual contribution by employees will total $26,850 and that of the corporation $76,960. The amount paid by the corporation will be limited to a percentage of the manufacturing profits.

Retirement age for men is 65, for women 60.

Many Changes Expected In Huge Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Ways and Means Committeemen predicted that many of Secretary Henry Morgenthau's revenue proposals would be rejected when the Committee draws a new $7,610,000,000 tax bill.

"About the only thing the Committee seems willing to accept right now is the amount," two members said. Mr. Morgenthau had recommended the $7,610,000,000 increase over this year's record-breaking revenue law.

Completing exactly one month of hearings on the Treasury Department's recommendations, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said that closed-door sessions on the new tax bill probably would begin about April 20. There seemed little possibility that the measure would reach the House before June 1.

Program Discussed

A survey of the Committee members indicated that if votes were taken today the Administration program would fare as follows:

Mr. Morgenthau's recommendation against sales tax: A clear majority favors either a manufacturers' or retail sales tax, in order to be able to scale down Mr. Morgenthau's request for steep increases in both individual and corporation taxes.

$3,200,000,000 more from individuals: Except as a last-ditch source of revenue, such a program would be rejected on the ground that it would double the average individual's tax so closely upon last year's trebling of income taxes.

$3,060,000,000 additional from corporations: Much too high, what with combined normal and surtaxes starting at 55 per cent, and excess profit rates ranging up to 75 per cent: Rates appear to be almost confiscatory, some members declare.

$1,344,000,000 from new and increased excises: Rejected if a sales tax is adopted; otherwise accepted for the most part, but only as a temporary, war measure. Major revenue would come from increases on distilled spirits, a doubling of the present cent and one-half tax on gasoline, and on cigarettes.

Compulsory joint individual income-tax returns by husband and wife: Acceptable as a war measure, with the prospect that it would attract more votes than last year, when it was defeated in the House after winning Committee endorsement.

Taxation of state and municipal securities: Probably would be rejected because of the effect on outstanding indebtedness and on future security flotations.

Elimination of the present so-called percentage depletion allowance for oil well operators: Opposed because it might interfere with maximum production of petroleum.

Withholding income at the source as a means of collection: Opposed on the ground that the average person would prefer to make his own plans to meet his tax payments next March 15.

Sales Tax Outlook

Rep. Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma appeared to voice the sentiment of many committee members when he said:

"We cannot possibly raise $7,000,000,000 (from additional individual and corporate taxes) so we will be compelled to go to a sales tax, much as we dislike to. A sales tax would be a 'war tax' in which the whole population would participate."

He said that a survey made for him showed that 190 of the first 225 House members with whom the question was discussed said they would favor some form of sales tax. The House membership is 435 and a majority would be 218.

A manufacturers' sales tax has been advocated by some members as the easiest to collect and opposed by others because of the price pyramiding that it might induce. A retail sales tax would be more complicated to administer but would confine the increase in the price of a commodity more nearly to the actual increase in tax.

But members said they would be sure to wrangle over whether to exempt such things as food and clothing—and run into the endless question of exemptions—or whether to impose a flat 5 per cent tax on everything, or make it a graduated levy ranging from perhaps 2 per cent on food and clothing to 10 per cent or more on luxuries such as fur coats.

No Rise in Scrap Metal Price Ceilings, Says OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration declared formally that price ceilings on scrap metal would not be increased and that "there will be no profit in hoarding."

The agency made public a letter from Price Administrator Leon Henderson to Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of the WPB Industrial Conservation Bureau, outlining OPA's position with regard to campaigns to salvage scrap and adding:

"I cannot envision any American withholding this vital war material for the selfish purpose of speculating on the possibility of higher prices in the future."

WPB currently is concentrating on a drive to collect supplies of scrap now lying idle in barns and farm yards throughout the rural areas.

Plan Offered to Mobilize Men and Women for War Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 14-point plan to mobilize men and women for work in war industries, including government power to transfer workers from one factory to another, has been laid before the Senate Labor Committee by Sidney Hillman, Labor Director of the War Production Board, who said 8,000,000 more war workers would be needed this year.

Consolidation of all federal defense training agencies under a unified command also was part of the program, and some members of the committee promptly told Mr. Hillman that he should be the generalissimo in charge of recruiting, training and placing defense workers.

"You asked for it," said Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

Hillman Offers Plan

Mr. Hillman, on leave from the presidency of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), made the plan public after he was questioned about it during a hearing on Senator McKellar's bill to abolish the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, a proposal which Mr. Hillman opposed. It was not made clear whether Mr. Hillman was the author of the program, or what other officials may have endorsed. It is understood, however, that a proposal of this nature has been submitted to President Roosevelt.

The NYA, Mr. Hillman contended, was serving a useful purpose by training defense workers. He is a member of the NYA's advisory committee.

"The man power training program cannot afford the delay which will result if we slow down or stop one of our training agencies and transfer the important load it carries to another organization," he said.

President Roosevelt already has gone on record in opposition to Senator McKellar's bill and, in observance of the CCC's ninth anniversary, he declared "there is a real place of the CCC during this emergency and it will be called upon more and more to perform tasks which will strengthen our country."

The Chief Executive's statement was made in a letter read during an anniversary celebration at Fort Hunt, CCC camp in near-by Virginia, attended by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and J. J. McEntee, the CCC national director.

Plan Outlined

Mr. Hillman's 14-point plan follows:

1. Directives should be sent to all war contractors that all skilled craftsmen must be employed at jobs utilizing their best skills. To insure compliance with this directive, the utilization of a staff of plant inspectors is required with the authority to review as frequently as deemed necessary detailed plant operations. Provisions must be made for compulsory acceptance by the plant management of the recommendations of government plant inspectors relative to the utilization of skilled workers and of training programs necessary for training within the plant of supervisory personnel, professional and technical personnel, of semi-skilled workers being upgraded to take on skilled jobs, and of beginners.

2. Procurement officers and other persons placing contracts should be directed to keep informed of and give due consideration to the labor supply situation in communities in which they are planning the placement of contracts. Representatives of the labor division should be consulted in the initial stages of all contract negotiations.

3. The President should issue an executive order centralizing control of all federal agencies engaged in defense training.

4. The President should issue an executive order designating the United States Employment Service under the direction and supervision of the War Production Board as the single agency to control recruitment and placement of workers in critical occupations essential to war production.

Need Priorities Plan

5. The War Production Board should set up the mechanism necessary to establish priorities of production by items of equipment and priorities of plants manufacturing such equipment in order that proper labor priorities may be determined.

6. Authority should be obtained for transferring workers among employers in accordance with the needs for war production program. Such authority should include provision for protection of seniority and other rights acquired by workers being transferred as well as transportation costs.

7. The War Production Board should direct all contracting departments and agencies to take the necessary action to insure the full utilization of the local labor supply, including women and minority groups.

8. In-migrant war workers should have first call on all war housing. The bulk, if not all, of war housing should be rented to war workers without requirement compelling them to purchase such housing. In more critical areas, dormitories should be provided to accommodate workers whose families have been left in their former homes. In addition, authority should be obtained to requisition housing space for war workers.

Prevent Delays

9. To prevent delays in war production through the breakdown of local transportation systems, action should be taken: To stagger hours for departments of large industries, school, office workers, and shoppers; and to obtain greater utilization of rail services, intercity and sight-seeing busses and other means of transportation used for services not essential to the war effort.

10. Legislation should be secured authorizing the War Production board to mobilize a mobile labor corps of such size and in such skilled occupations as are deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war effort.

11. The War Production Board should curtail less essential production and services if and when necessary to meet the man-power problem of war production.

12. A national man-power board should be promptly established.

13. Man-power boards should, among other things, promptly consider the realistic and practical determination of the military needs of the war and Navy or one hand and industrial needs on the other. This consideration should include controls necessary to prevent wastage of skills through voluntary enlistment in the Army and Navy.

14. The necessary action should be taken to establish wage stabilization agreements wherever feasible.

Wider Discretion Seen in Rationing Of New Automobiles

CLEVELAND (AP)—A price administration official predicted wider discretion would be given rationing boards to speed new automobiles into possession of eligible purchasers.

Cyrus McCormick III, chief of the Office of Price Administration's automobile and truck section, told newsmen an estimated 340,000 to 500,000 new automobiles would be distributed from dealers' frozen stocks "in approximately one year," and that new regulations could be expected from Washington within a month.

He said requirements for trading a used car in for a new vehicle would be liberalized, and wider discretion would be given rationing boards in distributing the new automobiles. Details of the program now are being worked out, but no classes will be added to those presently eligible, Mr. McCormick added.

In a statement issued as he arrived to address a meeting of automobile dealers and ration board representatives, Mr. McCormick said while regulations would be liberalized, "it is clearly the duty of the local rationing boards to test the eligibility of each applicant against the requirements of the rationing order.

Mr. McCormick estimated $500,000 worth of automobiles were now frozen in the hands of dealers. Dealer figures show inventories of 340,000 cars, but "OPA officials believe the figure is closer to 500,000," he added.

War Risk Insurance Legislation Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee has approved legislation broadening the authority of the Maritime Commission to write marine war risk insurance and reinsurance in expediting the war effort.

The bill (HR 6554), already passed by the House, would authorize the Commission to insure or reinsure vessels of any registry, their personnel and cargoes, upon determination that they were serving the war effort or the domestic economy.

The Commission's authority now is limited to insuring vesels of United States registry, when adequate insurance is not available through regular commercial companies.

Promoted

Kaiden-Keystone

Walter Williamson

Vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Co. since 1938, has been elected executive vice-president in charge of over-all administration. Mr. Williamson joined the company in 1926.

Railroads Move More Petroleum To Eastern Area

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroads, called upon to help meet the oil emergency caused by tanker ship sinkings and war diversions, moved a record volume of 506,025 barrels of petroleum daily into the East last week, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes reported.

The record was attained by the use of 33,750 tank cars, which transported the volume equivalent of approximately 100 tanker ships. The eastern States used approximately 1,700,000 barrels of oil daily.

The previous record of 464,561 barrels was set in the week ended March 21. Oil sources pointed out that in January, 1941, before a tanker shortage developed, only about 700 barrels of oil was moved into the East by rail during the entire month.

Mr. Ickes reported also that 3,000,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil would be saved annually for distribution to east coast war industries by voluntary conversion already made to coal and other fuels.

Responding to a request that as many consumers of fuel oil as possible change immediately to other fuels, the co-ordinator said operators throughout the East each day were increasing the number of plants that have been converted. Conversions have been made by medical schools, warehouses, apartment houses, department stores, power companies, silk mills and other industries.

FHLB of N. Y. Sells $42,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York has sold a new issue of $42,000,000 of consolidated debentures to provide funds to pay off an issue of $52,000,000 of maturing obligations. The bank provided $10,000,000 out of funds on hand.

The new securities consisted of two issues. One amounted to $18,000,000 of ¾s dated April 15 and due Dec. 1 and brought prices equivalent to an interest cost of .65 of one per cent. The other totaled $24,000,000 of ⅞s dated April 15 and due Feb. 1, 1943, and brought prices equal to .75 of one per cent.

The issue was oversubscribed several times.

Cheese Plant In New York Leased by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cheese manufacturing plant of the Netherlands Dairy Company in Syracuse, N. Y., has been leased by the United States Government to assure a continuous supply of cheese and other dairy products vital to the lease-lend food program and to protect small farmers' co-operatives from a dealer campaign to "freeze" them out of the market, N. J. Cladakis, Federal-State Milk Administrator, announced.

The Government will run the cheese factory, not interfering with the milk business of the Netherlands company, largest milk distributor in the Syracuse area, he said.

100 Per Cent Production

The plant, which has been operating only at 30 per cent capacity, will begin a 100 per cent production program, and all employees will be continued in their jobs, the milk administrator added.

With the exception of cheese ordered by lease-lend authorities, the Government will sell its product through regular market channels and at competitive prices, according to Mr. Cladakis, who stressed that cheese, concentrated milk and milk powder have been important items on the lease-lend food list because they are easily shipped and highly nutritive. The program will be extended if necessary to realize the Government's objective, he said.

The move will lift the price received by farmers by diverting some milk from the fluid market to the manufactured products market which pays higher prices to the producer, he contended.

Mr. Cladakis said unscrupulous dealers had undertaken a campaign to break down prices and possibly to nullify the Federal-State milk price fixing machinery.

Prices Undermined

"There has been a calculated effort under way for the past week apparently to force small co-operatives to the wall by undercutting prices," he said. "Several co-operatives have been refused contracts unless they promised to sell milk at prices that would leave them with a loss. Many manufacturing plants have shut their doors to milk from these co-operatives.

"Dairy farmers are producing additional milk in response to the Federal Government's request only to find unpatriotic dealers refusing to buy the milk to make defense dairy products."

Mr. Cladakis said nearly a dozen co-operatives shut out by dealers already have agreed to ship their milk to the Government cheese plant.

Up-State dairy farmer leaders, including spokesmen for the Dairy Farmers Union and the Associated Independents, praised the Government's action in taking over the cheese plant.

Defaulted Rail Bonds

The present market position of this speculative group is discussed in our Weekly Letter No. 11.

Ask for Letter 11

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INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$1,035,342,978	Deposits	$2,963,805,853
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	1,168,886,949	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$13,235,152
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	43,009,317	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	8,046,423 — 5,188,729
State and Municipal Securities	162,863,374	Items in Transit with Branches	13,546,219
Other Securities	68,838,979	Reserves for:	
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	630,085,109	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income	3,604,224
Real Estate Loans and Securities	6,171,350	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.	9,574,605
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	8,588,840	Dividend	1,550,000
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,650,000	Capital	$77,500,000
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Surplus	77,500,000
Bank Premises	39,165,098	Undivided Profits	18,446,536 — 173,446,536
Other Real Estate	1,500		
Other Assets	1,112,672		
Total	$3,170,716,166	*Total*	$3,170,716,166

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of March 25, 1942, except Chinese and Japanese branches which are as of November 25, 1941, and the Philippine branch as of December 23, 1941

$269,250,685 of United States Government Obligations and $12,854,668 of other assets are deposited to secure $244,370,395 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Labor, Man-Power Questions Are Heading Toward Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Major questions of war labor and man-power are heading toward decision here.

With a Senate deadline of April 20 set for debate on the Connally no-strike bill, matters are on foot here which may profoundly alter the whole situation before the next fortnight is over.

In the first place, the Administration is on the verge of announcing its man-power mobilization program. This is expected to be one of the most far-reaching and comprehensive measures of the war. If carried out on the heroic scale under contemplation it will ultimately affect almost as many lives as the original conscription act. Its purpose is to provide war machines with workers in the acute labor shortage looming up ahead. Furthermore, it is intended to bring order into the confusion of competitive hiring, unemployment, prejudice, color bars and disorder into which simultaneous demands for more and more skilled and unskilled workers are converging. The big program will get under way when President Roosevelt announces the director, possibly Social Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. He will be to man-power mobilization, if selected, what Donald M. Nelson is to industrial mobilization.

Important Development

In the second place, the trade union and 40-hour-week problem are under discussion in Administration circles. One development, of potential political importance, occurred today.

Pointing ironically to the "recent disposition of various members of Congress to take up broad issues of labor legislation in the midst of war" Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, introduced a bill today directed against employers guilty of "oppressive labor practice," based on findings of his labor sub-committee. The new bill is a revised and broader version of the measure which passed the Senate, 47 to 20, on May 27, 1941, but was buried in the House. It is based, Mr. La Follette told the Senate, on evidence gathered in 80 volumes of testimony showing "antiunion vigilantism, blacklisting, employer agreements to refrain from collective bargaining and other forms of coercion." The significance of the La Follette maneuver is that if the Connally bill is brought up, Senate friends of labor may attempt to make it a vehicle for further restrictions on employers. Under such a tug-of-war a legislative stalemate may develop.

Meanwhile important realignments in the labor factions of the country are occurring.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are coming closer together. The John L. Lewis faction of the C. I. O. is drifting further away from its parent body.

Rally Next Tuesday

Symbolizing the first developments a great joint labor rally will occur in the Pittsburgh industrial district next Tuesday, at which William Green, Federation head, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, will publicly appear on the same platform. They will make common cause in advocating war production at top speed, without strikes or stoppages. So important does the Administration regard the display that Mr. Roosevelt has designated Mr. McNutt to appear on the same rally as speaker. A peace pact between the C. I. O. and the Federation for the duration of the war at least is already in practical effect.

This development, however, is accompanied by a growing cleavage between the Lewis faction and its parent C. I. O. group. Undercover expression of this was heard at the recent emergency executive meeting of the C. I. O. called by Phillip Murray here. At Springfield, Ill., yesterday, Ray Edmundson, friend of Mr. Lewis and State President of the United Mine Workers resigned as State regional director of the C. I. O. with critical comments of the Murray organization and praise of Mr. Lewis. Other rsignations of Lewis supporters are expected.

At the White House today President Roosevelt had another weekly meeting with his labor "cabinet," composed of the heads of C. I. O. and A. F. of L., together with two additional labor leaders from each group.

At his press conference the President said no specific problem was scheduled for consideration at the labor meeting but that all phases of the current labor situation would probably be touched upon.

All Cargo Ship Contracts Let For President's 1942-43 Goal

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—The all-important night-and-day struggle of the United States to build enough naval and merchant vessels to overwhelm the Axis has entered a new phase with the announcement that contracts have now been let for all of the 23,000,000 tons of new merchant shipping called for in the President's 1942-43 program.

Simultaneously, Allied sea power took on added strength from the actual or imminent launching or commissioning of five new warships. With one destroyer commissioned and another launched, United States shipyards also sent into the water a submarine and a minesweeper, while another submarine is due to slip down the ways on April 18.

Still another development came with the demand of a Senate naval affairs subcommittee that the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission continue experimentation with the small, gasoline-propelled freighter known as the sea otter. The subcommittee reported that Department and Commission prejudice had prevented the sea otter from getting a fair trial and that every effort must be made to develop all types of seagoing transportation, no matter how revolutionary.

Was Ship Seen?

The subcommittee charge followed an allegation yesterday that not only had the Navy not permitted the sea otter's inventor to have a hand in building the experimental model but that the naval officer in charge of the ship's development had not even seen the craft before turning it down.

On the other hand the preliminary tests of the sea otter are understood to have been far from satisfactory. It was learned from reliable quarters that four-foot waves had caused the sea otter to roll 40 degrees in seven seconds.

In its report, the subcommittee alleged that "from the inception of the suggested design there were strong doubts as to its feasibility in certain representatives of the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission and that these doubts were expressed to some extent in the interposition of obstacles to the development of the plan."

The committee then declared that "this construction and design has enough of promise of value to entitle it to fair and sympathetic opportunity to prove its value, if such exists."

Officials Confident

Although the nation's mercantile shipbuilding program is now somewhat behind schedule, war officials have expressed strong confidence that the 23,000,000 tons of new shipping will be built in the next two years, if no unforeseen labor trouble or shortage of materials develops.

The size of the order before the nation's shipyards can be judged from the fact that 23,000,000 tons is 10 per cent more than that possessed by Great Britain, the world's largest maritime power, in 1939.

In addition to the 2,300 freighters and tankers comprising this order, the Maritime Commission will also build approximately 700 other types of vessels, such as barges and tugs. The Commission hopes to complete 8,000,000 tons of new shipping this year, or an average of more than 2 ships of 10,500 tons each a day.

American shipyards are now turning out approximately one ship a day, giving a monthly total of close to 325,000 tons. This is believed to equal or better current United Nations merchant ship losses. It was emphasized in Washington, however, that the present American task is not merely to offset losses but to build up a reserve of many millions of tons for the transportation and maintenance of American expeditionary forces on distant soils.

Ships Added

The destroyer added to the fleet was the 1,650-ton Farenholt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while the destroyer commissioned was the Kendrick, which went down the ways at San Pedro, Calif. The Kendrick is the first destroyer built at a Los Angeles area shipyard since the first world war.

The two submarines are both owed to the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., the submarine Barb being launched yesterday and the submarine Blackfish due to join it on April 18. These two underwater craft are of the latest design and are considered important additions to the United States' rapidly expanding fleet of submarine raiders.

The 135-foot minesweeper, built for Great Britain by the American Car and Foundry Company, was launched into the Christiana River at Wilmington, Del.

His $20 Intended For Bataan Matériel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A Filipino houseboy, living in this district, recently wrote a letter to Clark Squire, Internal Revenue Collector for the district, with offices in Tacoma, enclosing $20 in cash.

The letter said, "Will my Uncle Sam see that this small contribution be expended or utilized for war materials, to be shipped to Bataan Peninsula?"

The martial spirit and love for his former home mingled in this Filipino boy, for he added, "The Filipino people will always remember Pearl Harbor. I am from Manila, which is not far from Pearl Harbor."

48-Hour Work Week In War Jobs in Hawaii

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, April 3

A 48-hour work week for all war projects, consisting of six days of eight hours each, was decreed here by the Military Governor of the Hawaiian Islands.

Time and a half will be paid for overtime in excess of 44 hours weekly or eight hours daily. Work in excess of 56 hours a week was forbidden, except in emergencies.

It was explained the order does not apply to Federal, territorial or Civil Service employees.

On Zoo's 'Fifth Avenue'

The New York Zoological Society

These Ducks Are Ready for Easter Parade

Preview of a New York Easter Parade: not Fifth Avenue but the Children's Zoo. These ducks, wearing the latest in millinery fashions, and rather rakishly at that, will be among the leaders in the zoological-ornithological review for children on Easter Sunday. The parade will be held at the Children's Zoo in the Bronx Zoo where nearly 50 assorted animals and birds will show off their fineries in furs and feathers. There will be a baby camel, a llama, a young chimpansee, geese, ducks, agoutis, rabbits, kinkajous and a tame crow. The youngster who becomes the quarter-millionth visitor will be invited to lead the parade—in a pony cart.

U. S. Outlines Plan of Work For Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—Japanese evacuees from the military zones along the Pacific Coast were given their first peep into the future—they will farm and make army goods for the country which gave them substance for many years before the war.

The War Relocation Authority, handling the vast problem of resettling more than 100,000 Japanese, announced it was considering these four different types of work opportunities for the evacuees:

1. Public work contributing to the war effort, such as development of land for irrigation.
2. Production of needed agricultural commodities for subsistence of evacuees and for sale.
3. Manufacture of articles such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts, wood products, etc., that are required by the military establishment.
4. Private employment, when and where possible.

M. S. Eisenhower, Director of the Authority, emphasized, that the immediate relocation and work opportunities would be in large supervised public projects.

The evacuees will not take part in private pursuits for several months, at least not until after the evacuation from military areas has been completed, and definite policies and procedures made regarding opportunities for, and the conditions of, private employment.

The whole evacuation problem will be discussed with state and federal officials from 10 Western States at Salt Lake City, April 7.

Japanese farmers swamped Pacific Coast offices of the United States Employment Service with urgent requests that operators be found to take over their farm lands.

Field agents of the Farm Security Administration have listed about 6,000 farms, comprising 200,000 acres, for which new operators must be found. The agents said the Administration had supervised the transfer of about 1,000 farms of some 50,000 acres to new operators in Washington, Oregon and California.

Several hundred Japanese first evacuees of the war, already have been settled in the Manzanar Reception Center in California's Owens Valley. They went from Los Angeles. More than 2,000 others, from San Francisco's waterfront and from San Diego, must be on their way there by next Tuesday. These are the first segments of a continuing movement—the largest such wartime evacuation ever undertaken in the nation.

Chile's New Head to Go Slow On Any Foreign Policy Change

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 3 (AP)—Possibility of an immediate Chilean break with the Axis Powers faded today in the wake of an inaugural address by President Rios indicating that he planned no radical change in foreign policy.

Señor Rios, who was sworn in for a six-year term at colorful ceremonies last evening, broadcast to the nation from the Alameda Palace. Outlining Chile's foreign policy, he said:

"The Government will cultivate cordial relations which are maintained with all other countries, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile will act in the international field with the serene dignity which corresponds to its traditions.

"Our country, in accordance with its standards of loyalty and the sentiments of the citizenry, will carry out faithfully the duties of continental solidarity. . . .

"The Executive will adopt important steps when they must be taken under the unmistakable expression of the national will."

Señor Rios, elected by the "Democratic Front," a political combination with a platform for democracy and American solidarity, said:

"I will keep up the same spirit in Government which brought me to it. I again call for a union of the diverse groups and various forces to support what the ordinary basis of a Republican democracy and social justice requires."

Chile had worked jointly with Argentina to stall off attempts at the Rio de Janiero Conference last January for a solid American break with Germany, Japan and Italy.

The American republics eventually compromised on a joint resolution recommending that all break with the Axis and Chile and Argentina made it unanimous.

However, neither has broken off relations, and Señor Rios' statement last night on Chilean foreign policy was foreshadowed by the presence of Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu at the inaugural ceremonies.

Moreover, Señor Ruiz Guinazu made a speech to the Chamber of Deputies April 1 after which half a dozen Communist deputies walked out in protest.

The new president expressed hope that the union of pro-democratic groups would "be continued for a dynamic purpose and not to satisfy selfish aims."

"The concept of a national government," he said, "will not be used to cover doctrinary arguments nor to advance political ends, but to stimulate action in our human capital."

Señor Rios promised an impartial administration.

"I repeat," he said, "that the State with its powers will protect legal rights and fulfill its task without favoritism."

At the Rio Conference while Chile was operating under an acting president the Chilean delegation reserved the right to refer the resolution to Congress for ratification.

Juan Rossetti, Chilean Foreign Minister who teamed up with Argentina's Ruiz Guinazu at Rio against all the other republics, was replaced in the Cabinet by Señor Rios' new Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, a reputed advocate of Pan-American Co-operation.

Axis Aliens Leave Canal Zone

A CANAL ZONE PORT, April 3 (AP)—Approximately 700 Axis aliens, their families and suspected aliens from Axis-occupied countries are en route from this important Atlantic-Pacific lifeline to the United States for internment.

The aliens, most of whom have been held in custody by the Panamanian Government since the first week of the war to insure fullest protection of the vital Panama Canal Zone, include more than 100 from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Most arresting among the group who embarked from this port yesterday aboard a United States-bound liner was a section composed of 184 Japanese men, all of military age and fitness and with a strikingly large number wearing Japanese military field caps.

United States officials said the Panamanian police reported the caps were found among the men's belongings when they were taken into custody and added that internment camp routine disclosed many indications that the Japanese had completed military classes in their native land.

Before the war, these Japanese in Panama listed their professions principally as barbers, fishermen and peddlers.

The group contributed by Panama alone to the shipload for the United States included, besides the 184 Japanese, 98 Germans, 14 Italians, 27 from Axis-occupied countries, 196 dependents and two United States citizens.

One of the Americans was taken into custody in Panama when a soldier reported an offer of a bribe for disclosure of military information; the other was held for investigation in the Canal Zone after it had been reported that he participated in the civilian aviation program in Germany.

Soldiers with bayonets supervised the loading of the group aboard a train, which later moved from a barricaded camp to the dockside. Train windows were blacked out so that the passengers were unable to see any of the Canal's newest defenses.

While strictly guarded, the travelers were given the best attention. Toys and musical instruments were among permitted articles in their heavy baggage.

Women and children placed in staterooms and the men in troop space. The Red Cross donated winter clothes.

Many appeared cheerful at the prospect of the sea voyage, especially one Japanese, aged six, who wore a tie inscribed "God Bless America."

'Victory' Day Plan for Labor

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, urged President Roosevelt today to take the lead in seeking a voluntary agreement by which labor would work a sixth or "victory" day each week at regular wages and war industries would rebate to the Government the consequent savings in overtime pay.

Senator George said he was addressing a letter to the President suggesting that such a plan be initiated in order to quiet the controversy which has risen in the country and in Congress over efforts to suspend the 40-hour wage law.

"I don't think this is the time for the enactment of vindictive labor legislation," Senator George said in an interview. "The country wants longer hours worked in war industries and it will achieve that purpose one way or another. If a voluntary agreement of this nature could be reached the country would be satisfied and labor still would retain its basic 40-hour week after the war ends."

The Georgia Senator said he thought most members who took advantage of an informal two-week Easter vacation to go home would come back with the idea firmly fixed in their minds that something had to be done to clear up public dissatisfaction with the progress of the war production program.

Concurring in this view, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said he was drafting a series of amendments to suspend the 40-hour week, to bar the collection of excessive union fees and to make other changes in the labor laws. He planned to offer these after the recess ends April 20, he said, if Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas succeeds then in obtaining consideration on April 20 of Senator Connally's bill to permit the Government to take over strike-bound war plants.

Draft Law Violators Face Wholesale Arrests

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—The F.B.I., taking note of hundreds of cases of either careless disregard or wilful violations of the Selective Service Act, ordered the arrest today of 1,000 Northern Californians.

Complaints filed by Nat J. L. Pieper, head of the San Francisco F.B.I. field office, allege a variety of violations—failure to register, neglecting to provide draft boards with address changes, failure to answer questionnaires, submission of false and misleading information and refusing to report for physical examination or induction.

C. I. O. Protests Knox Position On Dismissals

By the Associated Press

Two unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations protesting the alleged firing of 1,000 merchant seamen since Pearl Harbor by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, planned today to contest the constitutionality of the law giving Mr. Knox dismissal powers.

Trials for 300 seamen, 100 radio operators, and 600 shipyard workers said by Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, to have been discharged by Mr. Knox also are demanded by Mr. Curran and Joseph Seely, President of the American Communications Association.

Both union heads appeared at a Qualifications Board hearing in New York yesterday on the appeal of Murray Winocur, dismissed March 10 at Houston, Texas, from his radio post on a tanker. Capt. Marshall B. Arnold, senior member of the board at Third Naval District headquarters, would not permit charges against Mr. Winocur to be specified, and announced no decision on the appeal.

Calling for immediate reconsideration of the cases against the dismissed seamen and declaring that naval intelligence used unsubstantiated Dies Committee allegations against officers of the N. M. U. and A. C. A.—Mr. Winocur is a Vice-President of the latter—Mr. Curran asserted:

"We protested many times during the past few weeks to Secretary Knox. We warned him that morale was being injured by this procedure.

"If they are dangerous to national defense, then why are they dumped on the beach? They should be tried, interned, shot or reinstated."

Other labor developments:

Springfield, Ill.—Ray Edmundson, a close friend of John L. Lewis and Illinois President of the United Mine Workers of America, resigned as State Regional Director of the C. I. O.

His action stimulated reports that Mr. Lewis and his mine workers may pull out of the C. I. O., but Mr. Edmundson declined to comment on them beyond saying:

"Technically the Illinois District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers of America is still affiliated with the C. I. O."

Mr. Edmundson made public a letter to the C. I. O. President, Philip Murray, in which he contended the policies of C. I. O. leaders failed to further labor and national unity and the campaign to organize the unorganized. He said he quit his C. I. O. regional position wholly on his own initiative and that he was the first U. M. W. A. chief to do so. He also announced that he was giving up his job as President of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, a federation of C. I. O. unions.

New York — The International Board of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America of the American Federation of Labor superseded the National Board and Officers of the American Guild of Variety Artists of the A. F. of L., headed by Morton Downey of Wallingford, Conn.

Frank Gillmore, International President of the A. A. A. A., announced that the A. A. A. A. would take over all powers of the A. G. V. A., which has a membership of 20,000 performers in vaudeville, night clubs, carnivals, circuses, ice skating, and rodeos. He said the step was taken because of economic conditions and differences between the A. G. V. A. national board and local boards.

Buffalo, N. Y.—C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers accused the Curtiss-Wright Corporation Aircraft Division of violating the Wagner Act by "coming to the assistance" of the American Federation of Labor.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. filed charges of unfair labor practices against the company, alleging it permitted A. F. of L. organization activity "to take place in company plants and on company time."

Meanwhile, the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists, which announced it would charter an industrial union among Curtiss workers, petitioned the Labor Board for an immediate election, claiming a majority of employees.

Company officials offered no comment on the U. A. W.-C. I. O. allegations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BAKER—Retail, all-around man for working foreman in high-class, progressive shop in large southern city; Protestant; give qualifications, salary desired and reference. Write Box B-100, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate: 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—3-rm. apt., kitchen, bath, fireplace; completely redecorated in remodeled house; very desirable, conv. location; large sunny rms.; $33 includes gas, elec., heat, refrigeration; parking; adults only; restricted. Tel. ELI 1919.

N. Y. C., West Bronx, 3333 Loring Place—4½-5; sunny; convenient Eleventh Church, opposite Park; select tenancy; $45 up.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers, kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, tub; convenient to transportation; connecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 370 Broadway, Somerset 8084.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Belmont—Watertown—Rentals
Apartments and singles $50 up; complete sale listings—several exclusive. Call at 48 Trapelo Road, Belmont 4300 (Mass.).
W. SYDNEY CRAWFORD

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
686 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 **GILES** Cambridge, Mass.

VAUGHAN REALTY CO., Dorchester—Special values in one- two- and three-family houses. TALbot 9011, TALbot 2092.

For Other Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Looking for a Summer Home or Camp?
Attractive places by the sea, in the mountains and the country will be advertised on a special REAL ESTATE and SUMMER PROPERTY page to be published WEDNESDAY APRIL 8 in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Consult these advertisements for interesting rentals and sales. You can review in a few minutes the values available and save yourself time and effort searching for the location you want.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 106 Pinehurst Ave. (near Geo. Washington Bridge, Fourth Church); lease attractive; 2 rooms, kitchenette. Wa 7-8331 or Sutt.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NOROTON
Beautiful Williamsburg Colonial brick house; slate roof; 9 rooms, 4 baths, screened porch; 2-car garage; steam heat (coal or oil). Situated in restricted, quiet, wooded residential section, near Long Island Sound. Private bathing beach; yacht basin. Within walking distance of schools, R. R. station, and shopping center. Priced at $32,000. P. O. Box 228, Noroton, Conn. Phone Darien 5-2014.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent—part time—in Little Building, Boston. Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD HOUSE
for rent at Wellfleet, Mass.; 150 years old, modernized; beautifully furnished, 4 bedrooms, large living room, dining room, kitchen and bath with tub and shower; 2-car garage, acre of ground; located on main highway; complete information with photo. Apply E. C. YOUNG, 6 Emerson St., Brookline, Mass. Ph. Beacon 4339.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large room, suitable for two. Hot and cold water, large closet, privileges. Also small room. 3 minutes to The Christian Science Mother Church. Ken. 7174.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON—First floor, front room, $4.50; kitchen privileges if desired. 30 St. Stephen Street.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
29th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—3 unfurnished rooms; fine ocean view; steam heat; kitchenette, large verandas; parking. P. O. Box 8, or telephone Marblehead 2185.

MARRIED COUPLE—Will share home with gentleman "for the duration." Large bedroom, private bath; ½ mile from station on main line P. R. R.—17 miles to Philadelphia. Breakfast optional. Write P. O. Box 24, Devon, Pa.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, sunny, single, adjoining bath; running water; refinement; $5 up. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. Cl. 7-6300 (14-A) after 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — Nicely furnished room, private adult family, gentleman; nr. cars, buses; $3.00 weekly. 6409 Woodstock St.

RIVER EDGE, N. J.—Will share comfortable private home, business people; attractive suburbs; kitchen privileges; convenient N. Y. C. E. C. Rowe, 130 Midland Ave. Oradell 8-1271.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, good food; 3 baths; beautiful surroundings, loving hospitality, restricted; $14; booklet; open all year. PulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 500 miles of N. Y. City. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

HAIRDRESSER or operator, must be experienced. Box B-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—PROTESTANT COUPLE
Housekeeper, gardener-chauffeur, care for family 2 adults; apartment Boston in winter, small country place in summer; living accommodations throughout year. Box E-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN and ENGINEERS
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY needs draftsmen in their Boston office, experienced in electrical transmission and distribution, piping layout, steel plate construction, pressure vessel design, and structural steel and reinforced concrete. A very large amount of essential work insuring top production for an indefinite period makes these positions very attractive. Remuneration is on the basis of a 48-hour week with time and one half for a generous amount of overtime. Apply to William M. Rose, Personnel Mgr., E. B. Badger & Sons Co., 79 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Experienced Christian Science nurse, two children, 1 and 3; please give full background experience, salary desired; permanent position, beautiful surroundings, right person. Write Box C-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED housekeeper for business couple; full charge; live in; references required. Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL companion, nurse (Christian Scientist) wishes position; amiable, efficient service. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

BUSY BEE BEAUTY SALON
Tel. Bra. 1841
376 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts

KATHRYN DONNELLY, Beautician
Tel. Bra. 0041
48 Sterling St., East Braintree, Massachusetts

ROSE MILTON, Beautician
Tel. Bra. 0934
137 Elm Street, Braintree, Massachusetts

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTER, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3213 or End. 1414

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BICelow 3900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 83 Washington Street Boston Cap. 0442

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. 24-Hour Film Developing and Printing Service. RALPH HARRIS CO., 67 Bromfield Street, Boston. Lib. 9143. Mail orders filled promptly.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 18 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DEFENSE NEEDS

JOHN F. GOUDY, Inc., 262 Berkeley St., Boston
APPROVED BLACKOUT CURTAINS
Phone for estimates—Ken. 4340

DRESSES

LILYAN'S SAMPLE DRESSES
COME to 122 East 59, bet. Lex. and Park, N. Y. C.
$6.80 Must be seen to be appreciated. Low overhead makes price possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0648, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIES—Beautiful Golden, Sable and White Puppies. Pedigree. Mother obedience trained. Reasonable. E. C. Symmes, 266 West St., Reading, Mass. Call Reading 1687.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

RUG CLEANING

NEW RUG CLEANSING PROCESS
Exclusive with us in BOSTON
9'x12' Domestic $4.95 Oriental $7.95
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4180

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agent, New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, Han. 9600, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING—Individual or class work by instructor experienced in platform and radio reading; Christian Scientist. Write Box W-9, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C., or Main 4-3900.

TREE CARE

★ *Spraying* PRUNING—FEEDING INSPECTION GRATIS ★
HARTNEY-AMALIA, Inc.
Boston, Ken. 6185—No. Shore, Manchester 300

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

RENTING AND REPAIRING ON ALL TYPEWRITERS. ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 130 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, HAN. 2121.

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
39 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2272

UPHOLSTERING

REUPHOLSTERING—MATTRESSES—DRAPERIES made to fit. Cheerful material. Reasonable prices. The Ullian Co., 147 Charles St., Boston. Laf. 2870

WATERTOWN UPHOLSTERING CO.—Furniture repaired and recovered, mattresses and box springs made over. 61 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown 4192. Est. 1920.

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately. CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7180

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7940

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

OUR MOTTO:
- *Reliability, Quality Merchandise*
- *Moderate prices*

BEACON Jewelry Co.
466 MASS. AVE. ARL. 5592

Say Easter Greetings with Flowers.
Easter Lilies, Flowering Plants, etc.
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BENDIX
SALES — SERVICE
Immediate Delivery
GAHM & ERICKSON, Inc.
448 Mass. Avenue Arl. 4323

BELMONT

GREER'S
Tel. 4620-4621
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Rd.

Fresh Shore Haddock	15c lb.
Fresh Eastern Halibut	49c lb.
Fancy Smelts	25c and 35c lb.
Green Shrimp	37c lb.

(Oysters—Cod Cheeks
Salmon—Mackerel—Lobsters

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
405 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

LEON'S Beauty Salon
Specializing in the Feather Bob Permanents
432 Common Street Bel. 2470

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Spring Hats in Great Variety
Tweed Hats and Remodeling a Specialty
Mme. Buettel Arnould
•FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Place Room 9

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester

A. C. WENTWORTH
Pharmacist
Mansion House Sealtest Ice Cream
Assortment of Easter Candies
$1.00 to $3.50
475 Geneva Ave. TALbot 7345

The Diamond Hardware Stores, Inc.
584 Washington St., Dorchester Gen. 0161
532 River St. Mattapan Blu. 3980
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE

BOSTON—Hyde Park

HYDE PARK FLORIST
W. E. Matthews, Prop.
Select from our large assortment of
EASTER FLOWERS and PLANTS
984 Hyde Park Ave. HYD. Pk. 2430

B. M. COURY'S CASH STORE
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
77 Readville St., Readville
Free delivery
Tel. Hyde Park 1123
Quality goods for more than 30 years

BOSTON—Mattapan

BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
offer large selection
Easter Flowers and Plants
Corsages, Cut Flowers
Mattapan Square BLU. 1245
WE DELIVER

BOSTON—Roslindale

Enjoy selecting your foods from our wide variety of quality groceries, meats, vegetables, and bakery products.

BLAIR'S FOODLAND
15 Poplar Street, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

DEBS, Inc. BLOUSES, SKIRTS UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
Misses' Sleek Spring Suits
Beautifully tailored two-piece suits in tweedy and smooth fabrics
Come and See 7 Corinth Street

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Retail at factory prices
ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

Dorville
FACTORY STORE
Women's and Men's Irregulars
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
421 LA GRANGE ST., WEST ROXBURY
(in Armstrong Mill)

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
Our every department is overflowing with FASHION IDEAS to make your EASTER COSTUME a complete success
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

EASTER LILIES
PLANTS—FLOWERS
for Easter
W. W. Hathaway
21 Main Street Tel. 319

SPRING MEANS NEW DRAPERIES
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
238 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1763

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
187 Main Street Phone 2900

SELECT YOUR EASTER WARDROBE
Now at
Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING STORE
296 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

BROCKTON (Continued)

ABC-O-MATIC WASHER
—LIMITED QUANTITY—
Complete Wash—12 Minutes
PHILCO RADIOS AND REFRIGERATORS
ROBINSON'S
32 MAIN ST., BROCKTON (next to Kuison) QUINCY

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants bring cheer during Winter months.
1623 Beacon St. ASP. 0770
Washington Sq. Nite—BIG. 5336

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
For Easter
We have your favorite candies and toiletries
Delivery Service LON 4520

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association
LON. 8963

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Formal clothes carefully cleaned by us retain their original smartness.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
NOW IN STOCK
EXCELLENT ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPHS $29.95
1696 BEACON STREET ASP. 4114

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the Last Minute EASTER GIFT
We Suggest
Whitman's Candy
In Special Wrappings
The Sampler $1.50 per pound
The Fairhill $1.10 per pound
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Due to added cost of operation it is necessary for us to increase our rates.

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
100% Virgin Wool
"HADLEIGH"
Herringbone Tweed
Easter Coats 19.95
A casual coat for Easter and later on. Perfectly tailored with deep patch pockets. Choice of soft heathertone shades. Three button front and welt seams.
Coat Shop, Second Floor

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. A. Lane Company
To pocket a substantial saving and still enjoy top quality, wear
Clipper Craft Clothes
Suits and Topcoats, $30 and $35
Boys' attire in generous variety, pleasing prices

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848
Spring Suits, Dresses and Coats for Women.
Newest Materials, Colors and Styles.
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Fashion Park Clothes for Men.
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
SPRING COATS
Koala—Pacas $29.95
Harris Tweeds ..... $25.00—$35.00
Ready-to-Wear *Street Floor*

Park & Pollard Feeds
BABY CHICKS
R. I. Reds—Sex-linked
FERTILIZERS
Liberty—International
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 MIDDLESEX STREET TEL. 44

HOLYOKE

It's
Steiger's
in Holyoke
for the Smartest Fashions for 1942
Steiger's

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

HUDSON

EDNA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Feather Hair Cuts
5 Felton Street, Hudson, Mass.
Tel. 246 Prop. Frieda Sims

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

LAWRENCE

For a Lovelier Easter
Choose your costume at
Cherry & Webb

New Spring Styles in
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
1751 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 1880
Easter Hams
Morrell E-Z Cut, and Regular
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326
SPECIALS
Native Milk-Fed Capons (a low price) 39c lb.
Swift's Premium Sugar-Cured Sliced Bacon ..... 39c lb.
Easter Hams, Whole, Half or to Slice
The Famous Pepperidge Farm Breads—Melba Toast—Herb-Seasoned Stuffing.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

No Further Advance This Spring
Special Stylsetter Suits $30
Special Styltex Suits $35
Special Goldtex Suits $40
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Where will your Fur Coat be this Summer?
Let Pollards tell you
Store them in our new Fur Storage Vaults
Call 5481 for further information

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

It is smart economy to invest in
A Good Coat Now
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Easter COATS
for Girls
Navy blue twills and shetlands . . . glen plaids and pastels; gold, red and navy blue. Herringbone tweeds in natural, powder blue and aqua. Crepe lines 7 to 14—12 to 16—and some half sizes.
$8.98 to $12.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 9-9787
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

FINE SHOES
Attractive Spring Styles
for Men, Women and Children
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
392 BROAD STREET

LYNN (Continued)

CLEBNIK BROS. FLOWERS
"Telegraph Florists"
of Lynn
—Novelty Flower Gifts—
Why not visit us?
231 Union Street Phone LY. 3-4222

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3779. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES
Juniors—Misses—Women's

Gordon's
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

Spring's Favorite
FUR SCARFS
to wear season in and season out with practically everything you own
GORGEOUS SILVER FOXES
$98 up a pair
Kolinsky, Jackets, etc.
Binder's
Exclusive Fur Shop
172 Pleasant Street Mal. 0914

STETSON HATS
NEWEST SPRING STYLES
Smart Brims, Latest Shades
$5.00 — $8.50
It's the Hat That Does It
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the Square"
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

EASTER SPECIAL
Potted Flowers
Also Attractive
EASTER BASKETS
New Fruits in Season
We Deliver Anywhere in Malden
ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
Wm. Russo, Prop.
452 MAIN STREET MAL. 3641

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4294-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT 98 MAPLE STREET
The Casey Florist Company *Since 1869*

For unsurpassed values in Easter flowers and plants
Call Melrose 0123
"Largest Retail Greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Clements
THE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE
Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us.
MELrose 3300-1-2-3
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phone 3400-1-2-3

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
20 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2500

MELROSE (Continued)

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

EASTER FLOWERS
from
RICHWAGEN'S
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. NEE. 0632

NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.
SAVE TIME
and get staples, fruits, vegetables, pastries, and meats all in one store.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

FRATES DAIRY COMPANY
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
TWO ROADSIDE STANDS:
One at the above address
The other on Rt. 138, north of Taunton

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
566 Pleasant Street

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

La France
WATCHES DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Largest variety of brands and sizes of Easter Hams in New Bedford.
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
704 Purchase Street. Phone 5-7821

NEWBURYPORT

LENTEN SPECIALS
Lovell & Covel's and Whitman's Chocolates
Ice Cream Sodas Lunches
FRED W. CHASE
33 State Street Telephone 424

NEWTON

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
Join Our
VICTORY CLUB
for
DEFENSE BONDS
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
'The Place for My Savings'
★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
381 Center Street BIG. 3072

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
420 CENTRE ST. LAS. 0064
Gowns at Brookline BEA. 2002
2091 Beacon Street

NEWTON (Continued)

It's Spring AND THE NEW **ADAM Hat** ARE HERE
$3.45 and Price

Nelson Playboy $5.00
FOR ARROW SHIRTS $2.25
ADAM SPORTS PARADE SHIRTS $1.95 ONE PRICE
Interwoven Socks
B. V. D. Pajamas—Swank Belts
Arrow and Wembley Ties
Maiden Form Bras. 1.00 Girdles 1.50
BARBIZON SLIPS—$1.65 up GOWNS—PAJAMAS
Buy Gotham—Berkshire—Dainty Dot Nylon, Silk, Rayon and Lisle Hosiery in New Spring Shades
WOMEN'S DEFENSE SANFORIZED DUNGAREES
SPERLING'S
Newton Corner Mass.

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4000 Los. 9890 Los. 9024 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

The Flower Bouquet
Telegraph Delivery Service
749 Beacon Street BIG. 2226
EASTER PLANTS
50c per plant and up
CORSAGES
CUT FLOWERS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240
Easter Turkeys ..... lb. 37c and 43c
Fancy Capons ..... lb. 43c and 39c
Summer Squash ..... 2 lbs. 25c
Avocados ..... 4 for 25c

Devoted Exclusively to
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Layette to Size 16
NEWTON JUNIORS
837 Beacon Street Big. 9830
3 doors from S. S. Pierce

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT
HARDWARE CO
GARDEN SEEDS • TOOLS
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
28 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

Star Market Co.
For a Glorious Easter Dinner
Swift's Famous Georgia PEANUT HAMS
Whole or Shank Half, lb. 39c
DELIVERY SERVICE
304 Walnut Street BIG. 8400

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Be Prepared
Black-Out Material
Black Paper
Flintkote Black-Out Board

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

BAKERS
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter
Good Spring Clothing for All at No Great Advance
ORREN BROS.
663 Washington Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NORWOOD (Continued)

Norwood Furniture Co.
Furniture of Distinction
ATTRACTIVELY PRICED
Radios Home Appliances
724 Washington Street Norwood 1132

PITTSFIELD

Feet on a Frolic
Casuals by Walk-Over
Smart Spring Styles for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

GRAND RAPIDS
Quality Furniture
RICE & KELLY, Inc.
"Good Furniture at Reasonable Prices"
285 NORTH STREET DIAL 2-1574

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4523

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Easter Candies
Salted Nuts
KULDA'S
38 SOUTH STREET

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406 Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Bradford & Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
HATCHET BRAND CANNED GOODS
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON PRE. 6330, 6331

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
23 Western Avenue, Wollaston Prea. 0839

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1032 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF READING

We are pleased to be doing our bit in selling United States Defense Bonds — moreover our friends are buying them. Keep up the good work.

Edward F. Parker, President

Every day—Serve your family's favorite
Reed's Bacon 39c lb.
Medium and Large Eggs 40 & 42c doz.
and Pure Milk from
C. W. SPEAR
Crystal 0610
3 Central Street Wakefield

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
24 HAVEN STREET TEL READING 1340

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St Rea. 1145

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog—Cat—Bird and Fish Foods
Baby Chicks and Ducks
Fertilizers—Insecticides
Land Lime—Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Annuals and Perennial Plants
6 Haven Street, Reading Tel. REA. 1141

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Reading Square Market
We have a complete line of Foods for Easter
607 Main Street Tel. Rea. 0890

Make it a
JOYOUS EASTER
with Flowers from
PARKER, *Florist*
Main Street, Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALFRED A. VEASIE MARKET
See Our Easter Specials
Delicious Hams and Other Choice Meats. A large variety of Fresh Vegetables and Fruits for Easter.
266 Broadway SOM. 2610

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST. DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Fix Up—Paint Up
Paint, Wall Paper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
MAGOUN SQUARE PRO. 1005

Star Market Co.
BUY QUALITY FOR EASTER!
You'll pay no more when you buy at the Star Market! We are never knowingly undersold on quality foods. Just compare our prices—save on your Easter Dinner!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

Ann's Corset Shop
233 WALNUT ST. AT WASHINGTON
Foundation Garments $5.95 up
Girdles, $1.95 to $16.50
Brassieres $1.25 to $5
Specializing in Large Types from Junior to Matron
Custom Fitting and Free Alterations

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

W. B. Sellers Market
BIRDS EYE
Beautiful Quality Hams and Selected Fruits and Vegetables for Easter.
347-B HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 7113

GROSS TAILORS AND CLEANSERS
1016 BROADWAY SOM. 2622
362-8 MYSTIC AVE. SOM. 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE

Expert Work on Cleansing Remodeling, Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY
BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies' Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

TAUNTON

GET A PACE-SETTER SUIT
today
at SEELEY CO.
52-54 TAUNTON GREEN
28.50 32.50 35.00
all with two trousers

Your Pair of Easter Gloves Is Here
Fabric—59c to 1.98
Kid—1.98 to 3.20
Fitted to your hand
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street Taunton, Mass.

EASTER PLANTS, FLOWERS and CORSAGES
HALL the FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraph Association
26 School Street Taunton, Mass.
PHONE 1422

LEONARD'S
Lunch at Leonard's
Easter gift packages, novelties, and favors. We invite you to look over our complete stock of Easter candies during your Easter shopping. Ice cream for Easter, novelties, cakes, moulds, brick and bulk ice cream—packed and delivered to order.
35 MAIN ST. 1885 TAUNTON

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
Ralph W. Mason
113 Mt. Auburn St. Wat. 8300

WELLESLEY

* * Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1370

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

MARCHETTI'S MARKET
Special for the Week:
Potted Plants
Wreaths, Hams and Poultry for Easter
Complete line of S. S. Pierce Groceries
38 WASHINGTON ST. WEYMOUTH
Tel. Wey. 1761

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH (Continued)

SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
8x10 or 9x12
DOMESTIC RUGS SHAMPOOED
$3.95
FUR STORAGE
2% of your valuation
814 BROAD ST. EAST WEYMOUTH
Tel. Wey. 2626

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here We specialize in furs We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1122
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

Special Sale of New
Regular $2
PRINTED JERSEY
1.44 Yard
35 Gorgeous Patterns
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR
WORCESTER, MASS.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ELECTRICIANS

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
HAROLD TAYLOR
Lilliput, Parkstone, Canford Cliffs 430

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

HOUSES TO LET

HARROW — Well-furnished house, 5 rooms, usual offices, garden; near station and buses; gas and electric points. Harrow 0722. Box W-1669, BCM/CSM, London.

TORQUAY—A friendly home offered, one sitting, one bedroom, all conveniences (cooking facilities), £1, 1s. 0d. weekly. Rawlinson, 55, Shirburn Road.

England

BATH

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

FYSON & CO., Ltd.
THE BEST STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS
are always at your service. 'Phone 2469
New Bond St. Place and Upper Borough Walls

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 847

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets
and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
P. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL MINT
Offers Complete Motoring Service
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1010 Kingsbury Road Erdington
Tel. Con. Bromwich 2062

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

MILLINERY
GOWNS
Lingerie
BUZZACOTT'S
GLOVES
WOOL
KNITTED WEAR
Lissue and Pyramid Handkerchiefs
424 MOSELEY RD. BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for
Estimates and advice free
Tyres oil Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M I M E
Manager

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
4 POST OFFICE BUILDINGS WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio Specialists in S W reception All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers Stationers, Librarians Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds rugs, wools etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4332

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

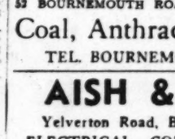
BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

MUNDY & COMPANY
65 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

98A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24489
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton Phone 30797

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

Thank you for your support in our time of adversity.
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
Furnishers and Carpet Warehousemen
29 Park Row 76 Queens Road
BRISTOL

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
83 Whiteladies Road Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Fashions and Fabrics
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

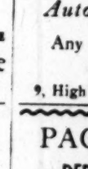
H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied
Efficient Service
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

PAGE *of Camberley*
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
AND FURNITURE SHOWROOMS

The MANDARIN CAFE
38 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 2
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

HICKMOTT & CO.
(P. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141


Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

P. H. Allin & Sons
Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Agents for
Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
25 and 25 Clarence Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 5093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 5061

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery. Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

EXETER

Cunliffe of MAYFAIR
Ladies' Court Hairdresser, Posticheur, Beautician and Permanent Waving Specialist. Consulting Hair Specialist.
9, Bedford Circus, Exeter Tel. 3453

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
DIANA
MOCCASINS
NIL SIMILE
51 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2284
Repairs in Our Own Factory

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4272

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies' Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous: Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

LEICESTER

Millinery
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE - LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
69 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character, Individuality and Variety
Ph. Northwood 145 Catering of every description Special attention to post orders

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

Ellen Bradford
Successor to Lilian Rose
COSTUMIER
31, Cornmarket Street, Oxford
TELEPHONE 3328

IF IT'S ELECTRICAL
we have it
LOWE & OLIVER LTD.
SHIP STREET, OXFORD.
TELEPHONE: OXFORD 4634 (2 LINES)

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris Osborne Ltd
19 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

A. E. Tay ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

ENGLAND

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and National Underwear
36 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 5131
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Phone Parkstone 999
MISS H. WILSON
Late Vera Mason
Hairdresser
EUGENE Permanent Waving Beauty Culturist
1 Park Terrace Commercial Road Parkstone

Phone Parkstone 712
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
Repairs and Maintenance
WADAMS BROS.
General IRONMONGERS
75 Bournemouth Road, Parkstone

J.S.Coles
2, Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY ALL SOUND GIVES SATISFACTION SERVICE
No Mass Production
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday
John Keay and Son, Ltd.
High Class GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
8 HILL RISE, Richmond, and at Post Office, Petersham
Tel. 0007-4000 Richmond

SEVENOAKS

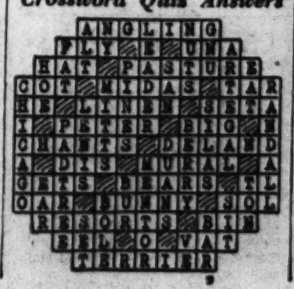
H. MORRIS
62, High St Phone 570
Complete Outfitter
for Gentlemen and Boys
Agent for Burberry's Weatherproofs. Tress & Lincoln Bennett Hats. And MAENSON Clothes.

Le Gant Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 671

A. BALLARD
High Class China and Glass Stores
121, High Street

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

Crossword Quiz Answers


9

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD

A. E. HORNE
Confectioner and Bread Specialist
ROYAL BAKERY
SUTTON COLDFIELD
Dial—SUT. 2202
Try our Delicious Cakes for Tea. Noted for Pure Home-Made Bread and Confectionery. Awarded Numerous Silver Cups, Medals and Diplomas.
Phone 970 Four Oaks

Doris Fryer
Invites you to see her COSTUMES, DAY and EVENING GOWNS, COATS, KNITWEAR and FUR COATS
199 LICHFIELD ROAD (Opposite Jordan Road) FOUR OAKS

SUTTON—Surrey

Vigilant 0050 Estab. 1887
O. W. ANNETTS
PRINTSELLER PICTUREFRAMER
ARTIST MATERIALS
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Daily Features Page

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FACTS AND FIGURES

THE ENTIRE SUPPLY OF GOOSE AND DUCK FEATHERS USED FOR PILLOWS AND SLEEPING BAGS HAS BEEN DIVERTED TO DEFENSE NEEDS.

IT'S A FACT OUTSIDE OF JAPAN, INDIA IS THE ONLY ASIATIC COUNTRY WHICH PRODUCES HEAVY ARTILLERY, TANKS, PLANES AND BATTLESHIPS.

A DIESEL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE CAN START A LONG TRAIN IN HALF THE TIME A STEAM LOCOMOTIVE REQUIRES.

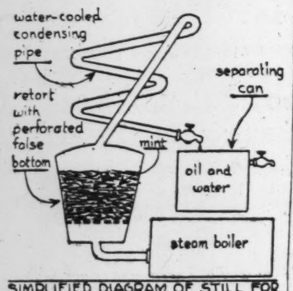
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

What Some of the Different Kinds of Oil Are and Their Uses?

The word oil comes from the Greek elaion, meaning "olive oil." Not all oil, however, comes from trees. Indeed, one of the ways in which oils may be classified is by their origin—whether they are obtained from animals, vegetables, or minerals.

Another way of grouping oils is by their chemical composition, as, for example, the fatty oils and the hydrocarbons. Incidentally, the practical difference between a fat and an oil is that oil liquifies at 68° Fahrenheit.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF STILL FOR EXTRACTING PEPPERMINT OIL.

A common way of classifying oils is to divide them into fixed oils and volatile oils, the mineral oils forming a class by themselves.

Fixed oils are those which cannot be distilled. When heated, they do not turn to a vapor which will turn to oil again on cooling. They are obtained by pressure from certain animals, and from the seeds or fruit of certain plants. Among the fixed oils we find tung oil and linseed oil, important in paint and varnish making; coconut oil, used as food and in soap making; menhaden oil, a fish oil used in preparing leather, in paints, etc.; palm oils, used as food, in soap making and in the making of tinplate and textiles; and peanut and olive oils, famous for use in salads.

Volatile oils (from the Latin volare, "to fly away") or essential oils evaporate on exposure to air. They are obtained by distillation from plants and are much used in perfumes and flavoring. When these oils are dissolved in alcohol, the mixture is called an "essence." Volatile oils include oil of wintergreen, oil of cloves, essence or attar of roses, oil of peppermint, etc. Turpentine also is a volatile oil. It is distilled from the sap of any of several coniferous trees, such as the pine, and is very important in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

Mineral oils include petroleum and oils obtained from shale, etc. The distillation of crude oil gives such products as naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, paraffin, pitch, and asphalt, the uses of which are familiar and legion.

Banana oil is chemically an ester or ether, made by treating iso-amyl alcohol with sulphuric and acetic acids.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

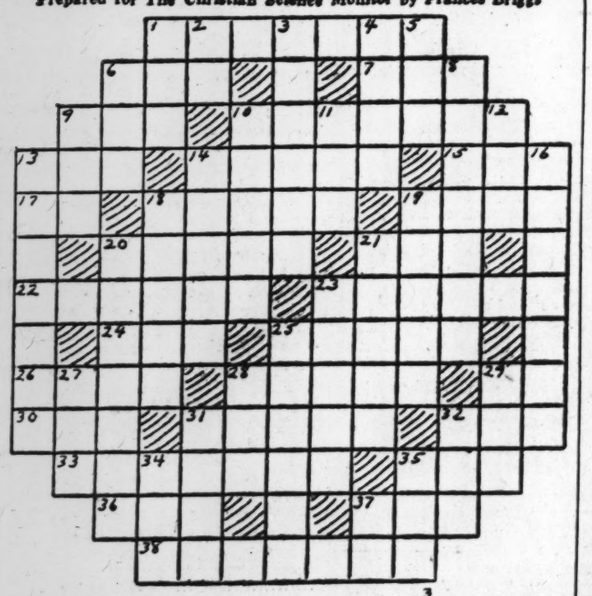
Our War Effort

When strikes stop defense work, it not only is shameful, but wicked, and must be stopped. The boys at Pearl Harbor and Bataan are not getting time and a half overtime.

—Rep. Dewey Short of Missouri

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Proceeding at an angle.
6—A common insect.
7—Who goes to Gloriana's court leading a white lamb?
9—What would you expect to find in a bandbox?
10—What is grassland for grazing animals?
12—Small bed is what?
14—Who was king to whom Dionysus promised to grant anything he might ask?
15—What substance is obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.?
17—Pronoun.
18—What is a fabric made of flax?
19—What is a bristlelike organ or part?
20—What was Franz Schubert's middle name?
21—Large.
22—What is most ancient form of choral music?
23—Who is author of "Old Chester Tales"?
24—Who was a Roman underworld god?
25—What is a painting on surface of a wall?
26—Obtains.
28—What creatures were visited by Goldilocks?
29—What is symbol for thallium?
30—Rowing implement.
31—What is a pet name for a rabbit?
32—What Peruvian coin is so called for radiant sun which is its device?
33—What are popular places of entertainment or recreation?
35—What is a compartment used as a storage place?
36—Elongated fish.
37—Large tub is what?
38—Isle of Skye gave its name to a kind of what?

Down

1—High in pitch.
2—What is the Excelsior State (abbr.)?
3—In certain game, you imitate actions of whom as closely as possible?
4—What are fruits of the hazel?
5—A wildebeest is what?
6—Obese.
8—What character represents Justice in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
9—Man "bowed by the weight of centuries" leans upon what?
10—What trees have needle-shaped leaves?
11—What is a river of Poland?
12—Would you dan, nai, or pei a haricot?
13—World's Fair of 1893 was held in what city?
14—What is glove worn by first baseman in baseball (pl.)?
16—What is Rebecca's surname in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"?
18—What is opposed to "fortis"?
19—What is first name of Mr. Lapham, hero of William Dean Howells novel?
20—What is a piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad?
21—What is any small, pulpy fruit?
23—In Gaelic poetry, what is a division of a poem corresponding to a canto (pl.)?
25—Teacher or instructor is often called what?
27—Organ of hearing.
28—Edible nut of the chestnut grows within what?
29—What is a measure of weight?
31—Trunk of a tree is what?
32—To perch.
34—What is a piece of scenery on stage supported by framework?
35—What do you call the profession of a barrister or lawyer?
37—Who was brother of Odin and Vili?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Salt of the Earth

"What are seasoned troops?" asked the bright young thing on her first visit to an army camp. To which the new recruit replied: "Oh, they are mustered by the sergeant and peppered by the enemy."—Wall Street Journal.

Admiration

The Jones' infant was being bathed at the customary time when in walked Nancy, a neighbor's little girl. Silently she watched the operation for some time. Then she surveyed the bedraggled doll she carried under her arm. It was minus one arm and part of a leg and seemed the worse for wear. Finally she said to the mother:

"Mrs. Jones, how long have you had your baby?"

The child was informed, and, again looking from her doll to the baby, she said:

"My, but you've kept it nice!"

Daily Anecdote

Atlanta vs. Savannah

Joel Chandler Harris once made a return visit to Savannah, the city where he had formerly been employed as a newspaper editor. He had never forgotten the fact that Savannah folks were accustomed to look down upon Atlantans like himself.

When he went to a restaurant for his breakfast, he was given a seat near three elderly gentlemen, one of whom Harris recognized, but who didn't know the writer. The creator of "Uncle Remus" decided to have some fun.

While waiting to be served, Harris turned to the man he knew.

"Excuse me," he asked, "but can you tell me what town this is?"

Shuffling his feet, the other made out he hadn't heard the question.

"I wanted to know the name of this town," Harris repeated. "It seems a very pretty place."

The man looked at his questioner in amazement.

"It's Savannah, suh," he finally admitted.

Then another of the trio leaned toward the writer.

"What part of the country are you from?" he inquired.

The writer assumed his most serious manner.

"Atlanta," he answered.

The three men underwent a sudden transformation. Their faces became dark and unfriendly. One of the men was particularly annoyed. Calling the waiter, he insisted that his breakfast be moved to another table.

But before the order could be carried out, Harris revealed his identity. Recognizing him, the chief victim burst into a hearty laugh. He enjoyed the joke hugely. He even insisted on paying for the writer's breakfast.

Wide World

Telephone Gets Family's Goat

Yes, and that means literally, too, for this six-weeks-old pet goat owned by the John Fettis family of Rock Glen, N. Y., runs to the telephone every time it rings. Members of the family firmly insist it can even distinguish their ring from others on the party line.

A Letter of Appreciation

Palo Alto, Calif.

For six months, the income of two young college students had been small and irregular, so that they were more than usually frequent in their deposits and withdrawals at the bank. Despite the small size of their account, the teller who served them was unfailingly cheerful and ready to serve them in all ways.

Toward the close of the year, the students decided to write the bank's president and express their gratitude for the kindness and courtesy of the teller, explaining that it was especially appreciated since their account was so small. They dispatched the letter and soon forgot it.

When they next went to the bank, the teller told them the bank president had read their letter at a meeting of all employees. That his genuinely helpful attitude was appreciated was soon afterward shown when the teller received a more responsible position.

Odds and Ends

The cushion is one of the most ancient articles of furniture known.

Muffs were carried by both men and women in the 17th century in England.

The first cooking stoves in the United States were marketed in 1830.

Biographical Lines—Clifford Milburn Holland—1883-1924

C. M. HOLLAND was one of America's outstanding engineers.
The imposing Holland Tunnel owes him its name and fame.
As a boy he lived at Somerset, among the hills of New England.
In school he soon astonished his masters by unusual ability.
At twenty-two he took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Harvard.
At twenty-three he received the degree of Bachelor of Science.
Engineering had always been the great aspiration of his heart.
He joined the Public Service Commission of New York City.
He specialized in compressed-air tunneling as a new idea.
And he started on his career with the building of a tunnel. . . .
At that time new river tunnels were under consideration.
Engineer Holland was assigned to study the problems entailed.
To that end he gathered exhaustive data of many varieties.
He charted the construction details of like tunnels in Europe.
He made comparative analyses of their stresses and parts.
One day, contracts were let for street tunnels in New York.
Holland was only thirty-one, but none questioned his fitness.
Consequently he was entrusted with direct charge of the job.

SO FAR all Hudson River traffic had been carried by ferries.
But those ferries had long since reached their full capacity.
Repeated delays were seriously handicapping business.
Engineers prepared plans for a huge bridge across the river.
But the high cost of such a structure made it impractical.
All other plans eliminated, the idea of a tunnel alone remained.
Finally it was agreed to construct one under the Hudson.
The tunnel was to stretch for a distance of about two miles.
It was to be capable of handling fifty thousand vehicles a day.
This project required the highest degree of technical skill.
Its direction could be entrusted only to the field's top man.
So Holland was made Chief Engineer of the Tunnel Commission.
Construction schemes began to pour in from many sides.
After a severe struggle the Chief Engineer's plan prevailed.
And one memorable autumn day the gigantic work began. . . .

THE GREATEST stumbling-block was perhaps that of ventilation.
Usually, air was blown from one end of the tubes to the other.
But here such a method would cause a terrific gale of wind.
All longitudinal movement of air must be entirely eliminated.
The solution of this problem required exhaustive research work.
After seven years, the great day of victory arrived at last!
A charge of high explosive was set, a tiny button pressed.
A single blast shivered the final barrier under the Hudson.
And tubes two miles long joined with not an inch of error:
—one for New Jersey-bound traffic, the other for New York.
Then, out of the huge opening filed the delvers in earth.
Out walked the masters of steam, of steel, of lighting. . . .
The happiness of a momentous achievement pervaded the air.
There had been a tunnel to dig, and the tunnel was dug!

HOLLAND passed on before the last wall was broken through.
His tunnel remains among the great achivements of the age. . . .
Light fills its length with the luminous whiteness of day.
The smooth surface of the pavement lessens all manner of noise.
Gases are sucked up and drawn out by ventilators.
Blowing fans change the air through ample openings on the side.
The tunnel is built not for today but years and years to come. . . .

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Staff Artist

Tunnel Builder

Daily Quotation

GOD grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, "This is my country."

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A Verse for Today . . .

Except the LORD *build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the* LORD *keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.*—Ps. 127:1

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Men's coats are to be made without pockets. That will keep the average man from carrying around those useless letters.

Punch ©: A tennis writer recollects that when Japanese players appeared at Wimbledon they seldom leapt over the net like the others. They infiltrated through.

Milwaukee Journal: In staid Boston the statehouse dome has been covered with a dark paint. As for the gilded codfish that adorns it, we assume this is now a carp.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Income-tax payers are now enjoying a brief and well-earned rest. They have nothing on their minds, and nothing in their pockets except hands.

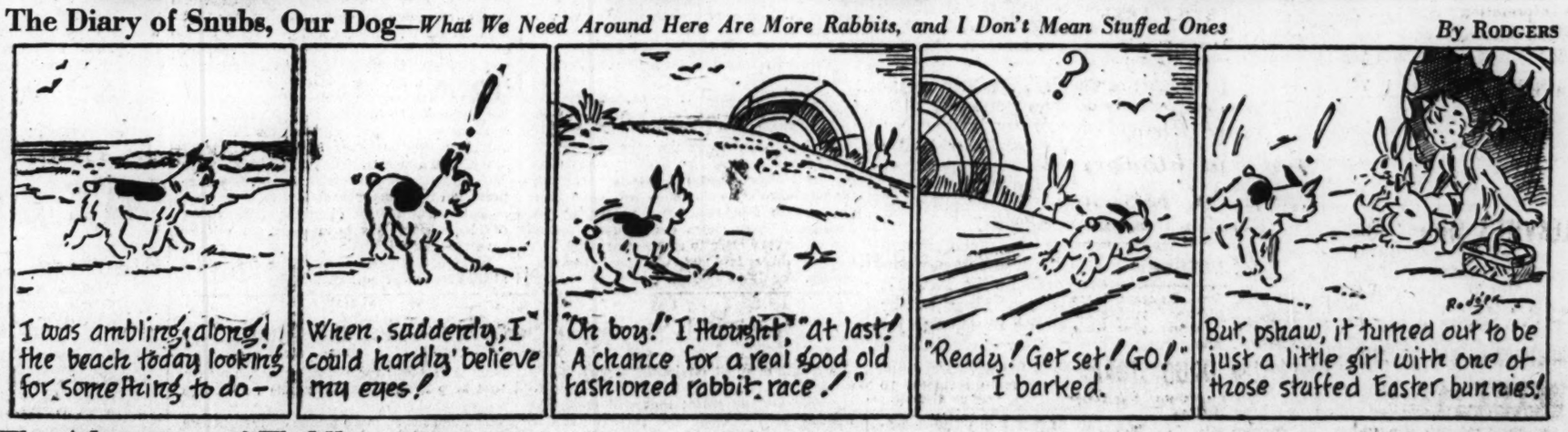
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rolling in Money*

By LE PELLEY

I SUPPOSE THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TAKE THE TEN DOLLARS BACK, AND TELL MR. WINK WE NEED THE CLUBHOUSE ...
OH... I SUPPOSE SO
HERE THAT BOY COMES AGAIN—! I'LL PRETEND I'M NOT HERE AND GIVE HIM A CHANCE TO THINK ABOUT THAT TEN DOLLARS
OH, MR. WINK...
HMM... GUESS HE ISN'T HERE
AFTER ALL, WHY COULDN'T THEY USE ANOTHER PLACE FOR A "SPOTTERS" POST
I SHOULD THINK SO.... MR. WINK IS A GOOD TENANT & AND BESIDES... TEN DOLLARS...
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What We Need Around Here Are More Rabbits, and I Don't Mean Stuffed Ones*

By RODGERS


I was ambling along the beach today looking for something to do—
When, suddenly, I could hardly believe my eyes!
"Oh boy!" I thought, "at last! A chance for a real good old fashioned rabbit race!"
"Ready! Get set! GO!" I barked.
But, pshaw, it turned out to be just a little girl with one of those stuffed Easter bunnies!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Phantom Ship*

By THE HAGERS

A WELCOME SIGHT IN DRAKEVILLE BAY, THE NANCY JANE AT ANCHOR LAY.
"NOW THERE'S A SHIP!" SAID BILL WITH PRIDE. "AND HERE'S THE BO'SUN, BILL," I CRIED.
THE CAPTAIN LOOKED AND SCRATCHED HIS HEAD. "WHERE IS THE DINGHY, MATE?" HE SAID.
"RIGHT HERE!" I SAW THE BO'SUN GRIN, "SHE'S CAMOUFLAGED, SIR. STEP RIGHT IN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Standard Oil—and Rubber

The almost affectionate concern which every American automobile owner feels for his weakest tire throws a heightened interest on one question in the current controversy over the conduct of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This question is whether operations under the pact which Standard had with the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany tended to retard the development of synthetic rubber in the United States.

This, however, is a phase of the subject on which the testimony thus far before the Senate investigating committee does not give a conclusive answer. The company through its president, W. S. Farish, has presented evidence that it obtained from the German company information about buna rubber which became the starting point of much of the research on synthetic rubber in America. The company's chemists, though, directed most of their attention to development of a new product, butyl rubber, which could be made more cheaply from petroleum bases which at first lacked the wearing qualities of buna or of natural rubber.

As the process was improved and as world tension increased, the company, according to Mr. Farish, began in January, 1939, eight months before the outbreak of war in Europe, to urge the Government to act to assure an emergency supply of rubber. In July, 1941, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized it to begin building a plant but later ordered the work suspended. The company, nevertheless, continued its engineering activities during three months until Pearl Harbor showed the necessity of the program.

It does not affirmatively appear that butyl rubber would have been available any sooner or more plentifully to American consumers in the absence of the German agreement. It still is a moot point whether the company withheld from the Government any information of value which it had disclosed to the German corporation. The suspicious-sounding plan for keeping the cartel alive through the war even if the United States became a belligerent is explained as a financial arrangement to divide control in that event.

Whatever the complete hearings may indicate on these points, there is likely to remain in the public mind some misgiving that the German military regime may have got more benefit out of this international business agreement than did the United States. The willingness of this and other American or British-controlled companies as late as 1939 to plan construction of refining facilities in Germany for aviation gasoline indicates a long persistence of the disposition to try to "do business with Hitler."

Industrial statesmanship surely should have recognized by that time that contracts with a syndicate under control of a totalitarian State had political implications beyond ordinary commercial transactions. Moreover, the provisions of any international patent licensing agreement have such bearing on questions of monopoly and production that there is merit in the proposal that such agreements should be registered with the Government for public information and appropriate supervision.

Observation

Pleasant it may be as well as patriotic, in these days of spring, to sit in a hill-top observation post and scan the blue for airplanes. To the north of one we know of are purple hills, to the west more purple hills, to the east another ridge, and to the south the sweeping valley, where in half hidden hollows the little ponds gleam in the sunshine. Rambling old white farmhouses dot the countryside—red barns and tall silos. Billowing blue smoke trails over a long freight train in the valley. A nearby windmill creaks in the wind.

Now that nesting time is here, the observer sees birds on every hand. Bluebirds skimming the air and caroling as they go. Song sparrows trilling their jubilation on adjacent fence posts. A pair of meadow larks lighting in a meadow. A red-wing making a raucous arrival in a tall tree-top. Phoebes calling plaintively. A great hawk circling over a neighboring barn. And peepers chiming like a string of bells, as the spring morning wakes.

Watching for airplanes. Pursuit planes or bombers. Ready for "Army Flash." "High, south-west to north-east." Wings of America flying for freedom. Wings of birds. And the wings men have made.

Good Friday's Promise

To some it may appear strange that the day which commemorates one of the blackest deeds in the annals of human history should have come to be known as Good Friday. But to the Christian, the crucifixion of the Nazarene represents not the triumph of evil, but the triumph of good, because in that hour was surrendered the last vestige of human will and Jesus prayed, "Thy will be done."

The Way-shower sought to keep those who followed him "from the evil" and to do this by showing them the way in his own life as well as by what he taught. Hence the way of the cross confronts all those who have accepted his way and turned from the futility of personal human will to that spiritual guidance from which none can be completely separated.

In the opening phases of the present World War the free peoples were given a clear designation of the enemy that confronted them: "It is evil things that we shall be fighting against." Later another British Prime Minister, instead of offering the rewards of victory, said: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

A willingness to sacrifice in opposing evil has in some degree characterized the attitude of democracies as each in turn has shouldered its share of the war burden. Part of the lesson is already learned, and much that had seemed to constitute the pleasure and backbone of existence has been freely surrendered in exchange for the toil and unselfishness required to prove the impotence of evil's self-assertive arrogance.

Men and women who have made this decision have a deeper understanding of Good Friday. They see no need for any kind of self-pity but instead find a gathering confidence and quietness of spirit. In so far as they approach Jesus' sacrifice and understanding they gain an assurance that the sequel of today will follow as certainly as that of the first Good Friday, which was but the prelude to the Resurrection. "The cross," wrote Mary Baker Eddy, "is the central emblem of history. It is the lodestar in the demonstration of Christian healing,—the demonstration by which sin and sickness are destroyed."

Women in the Navy

The Maas bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives to provide for the enlistment of women in the United States Naval Reserve, seeks to reinstate a service already proven to be of merit under war conditions.

Twenty-five years ago, and two weeks before the United States entered World War One, a young woman, said to be the first in the armed service of the Navy, was enrolled as a Chief Yeoman (F) and placed in charge of a United States Naval Recruiting Station. Thereafter, throughout the war and for some time following the Armistice, many hundreds of feminine yeomen served as stenographers, clerks, typists, and in similar capacities, at Navy Yards, training stations, and other posts, relieving men much needed for fleet service and sea duty.

No Act of Congress was then necessary, as Naval laws permitted such enrollment. Subsequently, however, an act passed in 1938 stipulated that "The Naval Reserve shall be composed of male citizens. . . ." The purpose of this act was to codify and simplify the patchwork of existing laws.

That no objection to women serving in the Navy in times of emergency was intended is evidenced by the fact that Representative Melvin J. Maas, author of the 1938 bill, is also responsible for the present bill to allow the enlistment of women. The Navy has expressed approval but is giving consideration to the form the bill should take.

The Maas bill differs from the measure recently passed by the House of Representatives providing for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The Navy act would not provide an auxiliary, but as in World War One, would give women "full military status with complete equality with men in the grades, ratings, ranks, pay and promotion." This is an instance where history could repeat itself with profit.

The Nation's quiz kids are not going to be encouraged to visit crowded Washington this spring, but there's one provision they can enjoy in prospect: At the new information center of the Office of Government Reports there are plans for an information desk 100 feet long and 50 feet wide!

Our Readers Say—

Confidence Begets Invincibility

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda minister, recently said: "We are invincible because we have one thing—confidence in our own strength." This, regardless of the manner and methods of their conquest. Should not we as defenders of justice and liberty have greater confidence in our strength to win? Our boys at the battlefront and in the training camps at home need this assurance. The justice of our cause demands it. Our allies expect it.

What has inspired the suicidal tactics which the Japanese have employed on more than one occasion in battle, which have proved temporarily successful? May it not be their blind but firm faith in that ancient superstition that they have invincible power supposedly inherited from the sun goddess Amaterasu, through a magic sword? Do we as a Christian nation have as much real confidence in our Supreme Ruler whom we profess to follow as these totalitarian nations have in their false gods and superstitions?

Although the Germans' self-mesmerized faith in themselves, as expressed by Dr. Goebbels, and the Japanese superstitious faith in the influence of a goddess's magic gift are both powerless eventually to succeed, it is assuredly evident that they have given much false courage to millions of German and Japanese soldiers, which courage has undoubtedly helped them to temporary success on the battlefield.

What made that humble Lincoln so successful? His own great faith in the justice of the cause for which he fought. This undaunted faith always led him up and out of discouragement when disaster seemed imminent, led him to take the right steps that always turned seeming defeat into success.

May Americans all—at home, on the assembly lines, in factories and training camps, on battlefields speed up production, confident with "the germinal idea that America, inheritor of the past, is the custodian of the future of humanity." May Americans all keep their faith in the just cause of democracy—invincible!

(MRS.) CECILE KNOTT TUCKER
Great Falls, Mont.

House Members Go Home for Two Weeks' Rest

WHAT'S DELAYING WAR PRODUCTION?
WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO TRY FOR PENSIONS AGAIN?
HOW CAN YOU STOP INFLATION WITH HIGH WAGES AND FARM PRICES?
TELL US WHAT WE CAN DO-
WHAT ABOUT ENEMY ALIENS?
WHEN IS NON-DEFENSE SPENDING GOING TO STOP?
WHY DON'T YOU GO AFTER THE EXCESS PROFIT FELLOWS?
WHAT ABOUT THE 40 HOUR WEEK?
WHAT CAN WE DO?
Gropper

And There Were in Zamboanga—

When you who know Zamboanga hear that Japanese forces have occupied it and that the town is burning, the first thought that flashes through your mind is, "Annie Lee—what of Annie Lee!" She is a southern woman, from South Carolina, the wife of Joseph E. Cooley, from the same State. She had a shop at Zamboanga selling Mohammedan things—their hand-wrought brass utensils, etched-blade weapons, hand-woven silks, sarongs, that sort of thing. But she and Joe were on the point of pulling up stakes and coming back homeside. Joe came through Los Angeles just last November, going farther north in California to look up a place in the country. Brave Annie Lee had to face the invasion alone.

Your next thought is not of an American at all, but of a man who would like to be. He is a veteran Scot. When he came to your office in Manila once or twice a year—never an absence from business except on errands unavoidable—he would have lunch with you; then with some other friends called in there would be a Burns reading, just as on Burns Nights all through Scotland. It was a delight to hear Jock read Burns, and he himself enjoyed it.

* * *

Jock and his Scottish spouse have lived in Zamboanga for more than forty years. Jock runs, and owns, Zamboanga's machine shop; with all his years, his mind is young and alert and he keeps abreast of inventions. He owns the ice plant, too. When electric iceboxes threatened his ice business, he came to America for an agency of his own and redeemed the situation bravely. Jock is thrifty, therefore has (or had until this cruelty was visited upon him) money in the bank and no debts at all. You recall a man who worked for him for years, and loved him and his little wife as if they were his own parents. He lived with them, and of course the house was reached by a stairway. Jock asked him after a while if he would not sometimes use one side of the steps, then the other, and sometimes just the middle.

"That way they last longer," said Jock.

But he was never counting the pennies where his wife was concerned, and he was always taking her back costly gifts from the Manila shops. Long ago they would have had their American citizenship, save that in the Philippines there are no Federal courts and residence there does not qualify aspirants for citizenship. Jock's shops will have been one of the first properties seized by the Japanese. These shops could repair planes and come very close to assembling them.

Then there is Fred Worcester and his family. For John McCord (to whom he sold the business), Fred runs a large desiccated coconut plant at Zamboanga. This is something else the enemy will have wanted, and seized. Fred Worcester's father was the late Dr. Dean C. Worcester of the science department of the University of Michigan. He was a native Vermonter and before the United States acquired the Philippines in 1898 had made a trip or two to them studying their bird life.

McKinley made Dr. Worcester a member of the first commission to the Philippines and he was retained on the Taft commission. His portfolio was that of the Department of the Interior, under which fell administration of the pagan and Mohammedan peoples; also sanitation and a great many other things, so many, indeed, and so well looked to that Dr. Worcester's work ranks high in permanency and basic value. It was for Dr. Worcester that Dr. Victor G. Heiser took hold of the organization of the Philippine health service. Fred has much of his father's ability; he will do for the handful of Americans at Zamboanga, and for Filipinos there, all he possibly can.

Then there is the little American garrison at Pettit Barracks. But you know none of these men; you just feel for them all, especially the young recruits, but after all they have the soldier's resources in looking after themselves. The Japanese will have to find them somewhere in the mountains, after they have stood and done what they could in defending the town. The Philippine Constabulary was plotting a tough guerilla resistance, backed up by the civilians, including the so-called Moros, the Mohammedans.

* * *

Some of the John W. Hackett children come next to mind. John was Zamboanga's country editor; his weekly newspaper was the *Mindanao Herald*, files of which are among the most precious Filipiniana of our times. Every officer, almost every soldier who ever served at Zamboanga will recall John Hackett, easy-going scholar that he was. He was always going to do a book on Pershing's governorship of Mindanao, and perhaps Leonard Wood's as well; but years slipped by, there was always so much good reading with which to keep abreast, the hammock so inviting for such tasks. . . . John never quite got round to his Pershing. But you should have seen his library of other men's works. All the children were bookworms, too, especially Bessie, star reporter on the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, and it is probably true that no other set of the "Book of Knowledge" has been re-bound oftener than the Hackett set.

What of the pensioners of the days of '98 at the Overseas Club? Every one of them was a worthy man in his day, and a courageous soldier or sailor, or marine, or packer; and if the Japanese find them in their not so vigorous riper years at Zamboanga now, it is because they went there under orders thirty-five and forty and even forty-three years ago to do a man-size American job in the service of the colors on the most distant, most danger-fraught frontier our national colors ever claimed.

* * *

We have not time to get over to Basilan (though the Japanese have) to inquire about Dr. William Goodwin Beebe and Dr. James W. Strong; both men of Biblical three score years and ten or more, pioneers, scholarly, and well-to-do, Dr. Beebe in Minneapolis downtown real estate and his coconut plantation, Dr. Strong in rubber and mining. More than forty years ago they were stasioned at Basilan as hospital personnel, U. S. Navy, Dr. Beebe the surgeon, Dr. Strong (who completed his education later) his hospital steward. Basilan was good enough for them, they thought; and why not, since it is one of the richest and pleasantest spots on earth? Dr. Beebe settled down to books, and ease; Dr. Strong went after rubber so effectively that his groves yield about four times as much latex per tree as those of British Malaya and Sumatra. Now the fruit of a lifetime of hard and intelligent work goes over to the Japanese.

At Zamboanga, too, was Joseph T. Johnston, who in Pershing's day used to supply coal to the Army. Like Dr. Strong, like John Hackett, Joe has a large family. Of late Joe has had a stevedoring business at Zamboanga, and a thriving lumber business—his selected hardwood selling homeside largely for shipbuilding.

Joe was once asked by an official commission how he was treated at Zamboanga. He rejoined that he was treated fine, much better indeed that he deserved to be. Asked to explain, he drawled out this: "Well, I mean that I've got my first Filipino to meet who will say 'No' to a friend or 'Yes' to an enemy, and men like that treat me better than my deserts."

We may all watch Mindanao while the Japanese are there, to see how that statement stands. And we know it *will* stand, and that the brown brother knows his friends.

WALTER ROBB

Spiritual Strength Seen as Greatest Need

Strength of spirit, obviously, is particularly needed now. A spirit that will make our leaders able and unselfish; that will make our fighting men efficient and sustain them in victory or if they should fall; that will make all citizens willing and eager to serve and sacrifice, wherever they may live, whatever distance they may be from the fighting line, however great their individual personal loss. The spirit that endureth all things for a laudable, desirable end, and cannot be conquered.

Without that spirit we may lose; indeed, without it we probably shall lose.

Partly, we have that spirit now. We need it fully. It cannot be engendered by fear or vengefulness or avarice. It can come only to those who, in war, and in all phases of life, are sincere in purpose; who, even in wartime, believe in justice and mercy; who know that civilization (the slow, hard, painful rise of people from bestiality to manhood) has developed on God-given principles, with God's help; who know that our Nation was founded on those principles and that God's help has ever been available to those who tried to improve our Nation, or themselves, on God's pattern; who know that when the need is greatest, for a Nation or for a man, that help is abundant, adequate . . . if it is truly sought.

Let us seek it, more earnestly than before. All of us.

Anyone can hear God's word anywhere, but one hears it plainest in the quiet and seclusion of a place of worship and with a group similarly seeking. Because this is true, we join in urging all who read this writing to be in some place of worship this week, and every week, and, in prayer, to find new strength of spirit for the ordeal that has but begun. "Seek and ye shall find."

Finding spiritual strength, we will be better able to serve, anywhere, in this great war, and to keep on serving despite setback, discouragement or grief; better prepared, also, for the tasks that will follow after—the job of rebuilding a world that man has devastated, and the bigger and more important job of restoring and improving our democracy, and of establishing, here and everywhere, a way of life that will be just, and beautiful, and secure, in accord with God's principles.—From a published statement signed by thirty citizens of Petersburg, Va., in *The Southside Virginia News*.

The Wide Horizon

Comparisons Are Odious

By Tully Nettleton

I know three small boys who have electric trains. All three are in fact fortunate and will admit it if reminded. Yet when they are surveying their respective trackage systems with their respective fathers, the conversation has a curious strain.

"Oh, you should see Robert's layout," Neil will say. "He has a coal elevator with his, and a lot more track."

"I wish I had a switch engine like Paul's," Robert will muse. "It sure is a honey."

And Paul will remark, "Neil's locomotive is newer than mine, and a six-wheeler."

Each Dad would feel he was neglecting his youngster if he did not recognize an element of boy psychology—and adult psychology, for that matter.

Each child feels he lacks something when he looks at the items the other fellow has but which he has not. He tends to take for granted the articles he has which the other fellow would like to possess.

* * *

Just now three sections of our population in the United States are inclined to look at each other and make comparisons of their economic lot which introduce friction into the national effort to win the war. Farmers at work in their fields and men in training for the armed services hear of high wages paid in defense industries and they wax indignant at the thought of overtime pay being added to these wages.

Some of the indignation is well founded, though in many instances it would better be directed at certain union abuses, such as limits on production, exorbitant initiation fees, or demands for increases in basic wages.

Just now the wage-earner's lot looks attractive and it tends to draw too many from the farm. A few years ago the relative security of a few acres in the country looked good to many a city man and this may become true again. How many a mechanic thinks that after the war he would like to have a little truck patch and be his own boss! He knows a farmer works long hours, but his own hours would not be so short as they sound if they included home chores and going to or from work.

Most of the men who are prospering in the defense industries belong to crafts which are notably up-and-down, prince-or-pauper trades. They are apt to have been idle longest during the depression, and once the war is over they may be hunting jobs again.

But the soldier, it is reiterated, gets only $21 a month. This $21 is only a four-month beginning rate of pay, which thereafter is stepped up to a $30 base rate and probably soon will be changed by congressional action to $42 a month. This, moreover, is in addition to the soldier's food, clothing, and shelter. A good many industrial workers have less than this much left after paying for groceries, fuel, and rent.

Most of the feeling, however, is aroused by cases of individuals drawing $80 or $90 or more a week. These wages often are simply unjustified and should be cut down. In other instances they are payments for special skills developed by training and experience, and are comparable to the premiums the Army pays to its non-commissioned officers.

The average weekly earnings of employees in foundries and machine shops in January, according to the Department of Labor, were $41.09 for an average of 46.9 hours; in airplane production, $46.43 for 48.7 hours; in shipbuilding, $52.42 for 48.2 hours.

* * *

Undeniably these averages are well above the earnings for many ordinary occupations. Men in defense industries will do well not to push their good fortune too far. It is up to them to make some sacrifices, too.

They are fighting for their own liberties and the better they remember it in generous production, the better feeling the Nation will have toward their needs in the postwar readjustment. This is another place where the "$21 a month" comparison falls short, too, for after the war, judging by history, the men who have served in uniform will have a long continuing claim on the Nation for compensations of various kinds whereas the pay envelope the factory or shipyard worker gets now is all he will get.

Well, these are enough considerations to show the complexities of making comparisons—which is about all that can be definitely proved. Too many of the comparisons are like adding oranges and apples or trying to subtract peaches from pears. Human wisdom can achieve only an approximation.

The approximation comes closer when each one remembers that the maximum of satisfaction is not in getting but in giving. When Paul said, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others," he was urging not covetous but generous comparisons.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.